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THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

BRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

No. 53,369—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TWELVE PAGES]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
31st, Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	X	6th Jan. 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th December, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 11 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR KARACHI, POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or abou 27th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th December, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet al Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

	Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†	GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,280	27th Jan. 1905
*†	CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
	AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	28th Mar. 1905
†	PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905
	SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*†	MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	28th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
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SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
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SAFEST AND SUREST.
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THE TWO BEST

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A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA
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Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

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Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 980.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N. R.	5,124	4th Jan.	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,641	19th "	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers wil SAIL:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S.	SULTAN	2084	Burmeister	29th Dec 1904.
"	SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	16th Jan. 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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4, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th December, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THIS MONTH AND AFTER.
A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,
SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.
DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH.
NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY,
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES,
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE,
NOVELTIES HERE,
NOVELTIES THERE,
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE,
AT

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.

FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette," where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"

Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON
AT MESSRS. **HINODE & CO.**
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

The following Articles are fully worth sending Home as

'XMAS PRESENTS :—

JAPANESE CURIOS, TOYS, PICTURE FRAMES, TEA, COFFEE and TOILET SETS FLOWER POTS, SATSUMA VASE AND PLATES, ENAMEL, BRONZE and PORCELAIN WARE, LACQUERED BOXES and TRAYS, PICTURE POST CARDS, SILK and COTTON KIMONOS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERY, SCREEN, IVORY PANNELS, Etc., Etc.

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Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS :
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BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
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PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or o
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST

PEG WHISKY. **O T B**

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

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CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co. BOMBAY.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

TRADE MARK BEST BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MW MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom. Berndorf, in Austria, December 1904.

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105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and loose at 5 ans. per lb. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, white and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

'XMAS 1904.
MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

'XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
'Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing ...			1	0	per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1	4	„
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1	8	„

'XMAS BOXES containing 'XMAS CAKE, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., from Rs. 10.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND 'XMAS LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its Suburbs, the London Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and in icating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C., ENGLAND.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—
2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PICTORIAL
ARTISTIC POST CARDS
AND
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE CARDS

Of Rural Life and Scenery in Central Provinces.

Both in Colours and Monochrome. With Christmas and New Year Greetings, printed in Gold Letters on each card. A series of eighteen cards without greetings, for Rs. 2 the set.

The post cards are without greetings.

"A FEW PICTURES OF CHHATTISGARH."

A little Booklet containing 50 Photos of NATIVE LIFE, with description, Rs. 1-4 per booklet.

Approved by H. E. LADY CURZON,
H. H. SIR ANDREW FRASER and others.

Just the thing to send Home to Friends for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR.

BY Rev. J. J. LOHR.

APPLY TO
MISS E. LOHR,
BISRAMPUR DIST. RAIPUR, C. P.

N.B.—The little profit on the sale of the cards goes to the poor.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..............................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND..................	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...........	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND...............	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanziba
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........................	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............................	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade, Road Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 13,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903...............................	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903 ISSUED FOR..................	£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......	£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....	£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903 :—

Policies issued (Net)........5,613 for	£1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARIA VALERIE" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd proximo, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 3 to 11-30 P. M. Admission Re. 1 Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10 Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P M

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY.
Chairman
Exhibition Committee.

TENDERS FOR STEAM COAL AND COKE.

QUOTATIONS will be received up to NOON of 31st December, 1904 for the SUPPLY of STEAM COAL and COKE to these works during the year 1905.

LOWTHER & CO.,
Contractors,
R. I. M. Dockyard Extension.

24th December 1904.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

QUOTATIONS will be received up to NOON of 31st December, 1904 for the SUPPLY of the following articles generally during the year 1905 :—

LUBRICATING OILS.
GREASE.
COTTON WASTE.
BAR IRON.
NAILS and SCREWS.
BOLTS and NUTS.
NAVVIES TOOLS.
ENGINEERS TOOLS.
CONTRACTORS' SMALL PLANT.
SHIP CHANDLER'S GOODS.
TIMBER.

LOWTHER & CO.
Contractors,
R. I. M. Dockyard Extension.

24th December 1904.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

First Class Return.................... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return.................. Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ld.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and Second and Third Session Classes begin on MONDAY 9th. January 1905.

New Candidates should make applications so as to reach the Principal on or before the 5th January 1905.

New Candidates who have not passed the School Final or Matriculation Examinations are required to pass an Entrance Examination to be held at the Institute on WEDNESDAY 11th January, 1905 at 10 A. M.

Early application is necessary owing to the large increase in the number of candidates.

The Subjects taught practically on the machines, include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling and Locomotive Engineering. The complementary Science subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine Drawing, Heat and Electricity and Magnetism. Full Technological certificates, Scholarships Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Properties and Credits of JIVANDAS GOPALJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu a broker deceased.

HARIDAS VALLUBHDAS of Bombay Bhatia Hindu a Broker residing at [illegible] Chakla within the [illegible] the nephew of the deceased abovenamed.................................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay (aforesaid, this Twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and four and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 21st day of December, 1904.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & KAMDAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND HIPPODROME
OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

The most Perfect organisation of CIRCUS Artists ever visited Bombay.

Acknowledged by Press and Public the Best and most original CIRCUS ever seen in Bombay.

THE ONLY PERFORMING ZEBRAS IN THE WORLD.

ART! SCIENCE!! SKILL!!!

WARRENS !! HUGE Performing Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Dogs, Horses and Ponies.

The only Geological of Wild Animals in the East.

JACKSON and JACKSON—Perform on a teacup track, the smallest in the World 70' 200 laps 1 min.

ROMAH, DEPPS and Fonio—The Wonderful Horizontal Bar Performers.

THE SISTERS ELLIOTTS—Lady Acrobats and JUGGLERS.

MERRY LITTLE BENHAM—Prince of Equestrianne Humourists.

LA BELLE NORA—With her 20 Wonderful Performing Cockatoos.

AND an all STAR COMPANY of CIRCUS ARTISTS.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTICE.

IN CONTINUATION of the Notification dated 30 11 04 in respect of the REPAYMENT of the MUNICIPAL LOAN of 1884-85 amounting to Rs. 15,00,000 already published, it is hereby further notified that if, instead of receiving payment in cash, any of the holders of this Loan desires to have his Debentures Exchanged at Rates to be Tendered by him with those of any other Loan or Loans specified in the annexed list, he may deliver his application to that effect to the Public Debt Office of the Bank of Bengal, on or before noon of the 16th. January, 1905, together with his Debenture or Debentures of the maturing Loan duly receipted for payment.

2. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any of the Tenders but reserve to themselves the option of paying off all the Debentures in cash.

3. No Tender shall contain a fraction of an anna. Preference will be given to higher Tendered Rates and in case of two or more equal rates allotments will be made "pro rata".

4. The face value of no Debenture to be issued in exchange by the Trustees is less than Rs. 500.

5. Allotments certificates for such Tenders as are accepted will be issued by the Bank of Bengal on behalf of the Trustees within seven days after the Tenders are opened.

6. Tenders will be opened in the presence of the Trustees at noon of the 17th. January, 1905, in the room in Writer's Buildings of the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Department.

7. On the date of repayment, viz ;—The 1st day of February, 1905, the applicants for exchange of the maturing Debentures with the Debentures of the other Loans of the Corporation in the hands of the Trustees will receive from the Bank of Bengal Debentures to such extent as the Trustees may, after consideration of the Tendered Rates, deem it expedient for exchange with reference to the amounts and market rates of the securities held by them. The amount (including interest) due to each holder of the Debentures of the maturing Loan, if in excess of the value (including interest) of the Debentures of other Loans to be exchanged, will be paid in cash at the Bank of Bengal on that date.

FRED GAINSFORD,
Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta.

Municipal Office, 20th December, 1904.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I/We .... hereby tender for Rs. .... of the .... per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debentures of the Loan of ....held by the Trustees of the Sinking Funds for repayment of the Calcutta Municipal Loans and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rs.......... Annas.......... for every Hundred Rupees of the face value of the Debentures to be allotted to me/us — subject to the conditions stated in the Notification dated 20-12-04.

I/We enclose Calcutta Municipal Debentures of the Loan of 1884-85 duly receipted for repayment as per Notification dated 20-12-04.

Signature.................................
Address ....

Date.....................1905.

List of Calcutta Municipal Debentures in the hands of the Trustees (the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department and the Accountant General of Bengal) offered for exchange with the 5 per cent Debenture of 1884-85, amounting to the face value of Rs. 15,00,000.

Loan.	Amount.	Rate of interest.	Date of Repayment.	Half yearly interest payable at the Bank of Bengal on.	Present value per cent as quoted in the Money Market Report in the Calcutta Exchange Gazette.
1878 July	17,300	5 per cent	1st July 1908	30th June & 31st Dec	Rs. 104 8 0
1878 Augt	15,580	do	1st August 1908........	31st Jan & 31st July	„ 104 8 0
1879	69,000	do	1st May 1909	1st May & 1st Nov	Do
1880	8,500	do	1st October 1910	1st April & 1st Oct	Do
1885-86	1,48,000	do	1st September 1915 ..	1st March & 1st Sept	„ 110 8 0
1886-87	1,72,800	do	1st September 1916 ...	Do do	Do
1887-88	2,46,500	do	1st January 1918	1st Jan & 1st July	„ 111 0 0
1889-90	2,47,500	do		30th June & 31st Dec	Do
1890-91	39,500	do		1st April & 1st Oct	„ 112 0 0
	9,54,600				
1891-92	81,000	4½ per ct	1st October 1921.........	1st April & 1st Oct	„ 106 0 0
1898-99	2,000	do	1st December	1st June & 1st Dec	„ 105 0 0
1898-99	2,52,500	do	1st May 1909	1st May & 1st Nov	„ 103 8 0
	3,35,500				
1895-96	2,16,500	4 per cent	1st December 1910 ...	1st June & 1st Dec	„ 100 4 0
1897-98	1,02,500	do	1st February 1919......	1st Feb & 1st Aug	„ 101 0 0
1899-1900	88,000	do	1st November 1924 ..	1st May & 1st Nov	„ 101 0 0
1900-01	12,000	do	1st July 1910	1st Jan & 1st July	„ 100 4 0
1901-02	1,10,500	do	1st July 1931	Do do	„ 102 0 0 to 102 4 0
1901-02	1,35,000	do	1st March 1932	1st March & 1st Sept	Do do
1902-03	1,31,000	do			
1902-03	75,500	do	1st August 1932.......	1st Feb & 1st Aug...........	„ 102 4 0 to 102 8 0
1903-04	2,27,500	do			„ 102 8 0
	11,01,500				
1896-97	30,000	3½ per ct	1st December 1911 ...	1st June & 1st Dec	„ 98 0 0
Grand total..	21,21,600				

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A PLEASANT EVENING!
AN ENJOYABLE NIGHT!
AT THE
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YOU WILL MEET YOUR FRIENDS.

You will hear the MILITARY BANDS PLAY.

ENJOY THE VARIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS PROVIDED.

AND INSPECT THOUSANDS OF SPECIMENS OF THE MOST ARTISTIC INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

ONE HUNDRED ART WARE SHOPS.

GATHERED INTO ONE ENCLOSURE.

THE GLOBE TROTTER.
SHOULD NOTE THIS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of land building, machinery and mills premises, the property of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, situate at Dadur.

On SATURDAY, the 11th January, 1905, at 4 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under an Indenture of Trust dated 5th July, 1897, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Company's Mill premises at Dadur, the immoveable and moveable properties of the above named Company described below in the particulars of sale.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece of pension and tax land situate at Mahim, in the city and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31,393 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 568512, 566A, 56, 612, 385, 88; new Nos. 3583, 4532 4485, 265, 266, 257, 3633, old survey Nos. 265, 266, 267, 65 new survey Nos. 1308, 1301, 1302 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 3143, 3147, 3143, [illegible] Nos 107 108, 109, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza and partly by the Tulsi water pipe, on or towards the west partly by the public passage called Woollen Mill Gully and partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza partly by that of Manekji Damaji, and partly by that of Janardhan Abaji, on or towards the north partly by a public passage leading to the village of Matunga, partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza, partly by that of Diago Antonio D'Souza and partly by that of Anna Maria Misquitta, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Francisco Amador Viegas partly by that of F D'Mello, and partly by that of Janardhan Abaji, together with all tanks, cisterns and other structures standing thereon, constituting the Sorab Manufacturing Company's Mill premises.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, ware-houses, out-houses, store houses, buildings and erections standing and being upon the piece of land described above, together with all and singular the machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils plant now erected, placed or used in or upon, the immoveable property above described.

The mill is fitted with electric installation and contains 7 384 ring spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, solicitors, High Court, Attorneys to the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th December 1904.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness. Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WHY WE WEAK OR WEAK-MINDED, PAY NOTHING.

YOU have simply to write to the undermentioned Address and you will get by return Post and excellent Book in English (P. P. 100) Post Paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body, and will give you rules based on best moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity

KABI RAJ MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
166-68, HARRISON ROAD, BARA BAZAR,
CALCUTTA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage &c.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Service," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Domestic" "the Club" and the "Field Service" SODA WATER MACHINES, etc. THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DE DION engined four-seated MOTOR CARS from Rs. 2,500. Michelin tyres, cycles and all Motor and Cycle Accessories. Repairing any make Motor Cars and Cycles a speciality.—VATCHA BROS, Girgaum and Medow Street, Bombay.

THE PANORAMIC VIEW of the International Industrious Art Exhibition. Price Rs. 5 can be had at the PHOTO STUDIO, SCHOOL of Arts Compound, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CYCLES.—A limited number of first grade "Premier" and other high class machines are offered at specially favourable sale prices during Dec. Fully detailed particulars on application.—W. H. THORNS & Co., 13, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

WANTED a BANDMASTER, to accompany Regiment to China. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 47th Sikhs Sialkot.

WANTED.—Energetic and Intelligent PUPILS for an Efficient and Systematic Course in Accountancy, Mercantile Law and Business Methods, Terms exceedingly moderate. Perfect satisfaction ensured and passing Guaranteed. Employments secured to Passed Students free of charge. New Term begins JANUARY, 1905. Apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA, A. F. I. A., Principal, Commercial Training Institution, 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—First grade helical tube "PREMIER" BICYCLES offered at Rs. 200 and Rs. 185 during Dec. Early application should be made to prevent disappointment. Descriptive circulars on application.—W. H. THORNS & Co, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES!

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
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Madras.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED.

SOME L. C. Es to work as TEMPORARY OVERSEERS on FAMINE WORKS salary Rs. 80 to 100 British according to qualification. Application to the

SECRETARY P. W. DEPARTMENT,
Baroda State.

HORSES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving Bombay by January 7th and so must be IMMEDIATELY REALIZED.

	Rs.
(1) Brown pair waler mares about 15·1 regularly driven in Bombay, absolutely confidential, fast and showy goers............................Price	2,600.
(2) Pair unbroken Red Roan Waler geldings just landed from Australia exceptionally well matched and should make extra nice pair of carriage horses ....Price	1,600.
(3) Pair unbroken bay waler mares of the well known "Spur" brand also just landed, well matched, and very fast both four years old ...Price	1,400.
(4) Chestnut Arab Entire about 14·1 6 years old up to any amount of weight, very quiet, and handsome hack with plenty of pace...........................Price	1,500
(5) Grey waler gelding 6 years 15·3 1-2 unbroken but quiet Fast and showy stepper...................Price	600.
(6) Bay mare 6 years 15·2 quiet to handle good goer and should make well ....Price	450.

All open to any Veterinary examination and to be Inspected at.

THE BOMBAY STABLE CO.
BYCULLA.

CHEAP PERFUMERY STORES.

A SPLENDID opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen. Our stock of perfumery will be sold VERY CHEAP to make room for a fresh Consignment expected shortly. A large fresh and varied stock of Soaps, Toilet Requisits, Eau-de-Cologne of well-known Manufacturers such as Piesse Leubin, Colgate, Atkinson, &c., &c., is always available.

MANECKJI SORABJI PATEL,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.

from anna 1 to Rs. 5 each.

INDIAN PICTORIAL POST CARDS.
EACH 1 ANNA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI AND CO.,
STATIONERS etc.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S ROAD CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS AND COACH FACTORY.

FOR SALE.

BEST English-made new and second-hand CARRIAGES of all kinds, of well-known London Builders, recently arrived. Also a Carriage convertible into Brougham and Victoria has come. Big C Spring Carriages in very good order suitable for Rajas and Princes.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED, VARNISHED, RUBBER TYRES, of only best quality put on and greased, etc, with entire satisfaction under experienced European Supervision. Decent comfortable Carriages of all kinds with single and double Horses supplied on hire. Apply

HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS.,
Coach Builders, Agents and Contractors,
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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c. FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

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E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

DIABETES of any STAGE and STANDING will be cured by our specific. S. SUBBA RAO Esq., Bombay, writes:—"Having seen an Advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette," I tried your specific for

DIABETES.

By God's blessing and your medicine, I am perfectly cured."

Price Rs 3. For detailed account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address

J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, RANAGHAT,
(BENGAL.)

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 23.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 9-16	= — 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	27 5-8	= unchanged
Spot in New York	60 7-8	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16	= unchanged
Berlin	20·38 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills..............	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,000,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 80,000
Gold do	£ 50,000
Silver to Hongkong........................	£ 57,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 4·04—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 35,000. Futures closed quiet.

Dec.-Jan. 3·91 −2	Jan.-Feb 3·94 −2	
Feb.-Mch. 3·99 −2	Mch-Apl. 4·03 −2	Apl.-May. 4·06 −2
May-June 4·10 −2	June-July 4·11 −2	July-Aug. 4·14 −2
	Aug. Sept. 4·14 −2	

Receipts at U S Ports..................	51,000
Do. last year	34,000
Exports to Great Britain	34,000
Do. do Continent	26,000
In New York—	
Spot..	7·60
Futures, month of December............	7·19 +3
Do. do. March	7·29 +1
In New Orleans—	
Spot..	7 3-16
Futures, month of March............	7·31 + 2
Do. do. June..............	7·47 + 2
Tone at close..................................	firm.

Holidays in Liverpool and New York until Tuesday.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's receipts at U.S. ports	303,000
„ exports to Great Britain	161,000
„ „ Continent	101,000
Stock at U S. ports	1,093,000
„ „ interior ports	738,000
Stock in Liverpool	741,000
Afloat American..............	400,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 3-4, N.-D., buyers, steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Clydesdale Imperator

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 23rd December, 1904 :—

Cotton	13,338	bales.
Wheat	14,651	cwts.
Linseed	6,247	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,688	„
Gingellyseed	23,072	„
Poppyseed	35	„
Groundnuts	4 3	„
Castorseed	35	„
Rice	7,827	„
Myrabollems	1,956	„
Cottonseed	16,004	„
Mowraseed	606	„
Gram	1,914	„
Joowar	203	„
Maize	590	„

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 4,69,480
Silver Bullion	„ 2,890,019

Ex s s Arabia from London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	——
Surats	——
Good Bhownugger..................................	——
The Manchester Market has been..................	——
2 1-2 per cent Consols	——
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	——
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	——
Bar Silver	28

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Sunday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	4	0
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	6	0
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	0
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	7	5	0
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	0
G Mahim and Worli............	3	2	0
Water Division............	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	0
Total	21	21	119
Same date last year	10	11	91

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade....	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	0
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	3	0
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi............	3	3	0
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	0
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	1	0	0
G Mahim and Worli............	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total.........	11	10	103
Total plague deaths to date ...	277,958	230,100	
Same date last year	4	2	84

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER
FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 ANS.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

SPANISH
GRAPES
FRESH, SWEET,
AND
LUSCIOUS
PER POUND, ANS. 12 PER POUND.
FIVE POUND BOXES PACKED FOR TRANSIT
EACH, RS. 3-8 EACH.
CASH WITH ORDER OR V. P. P.

THOMPSON, THOMAS & CO.,
THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.
SPLENDID VALUE IN
TURKISH TOWELS.

	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS 44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 19"	6 "
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 23"	11 "
BATH TOWELS with fast red border 68" by 34"	21 "
TURKISH BATH SHEETS 12" by 54"	3 each,

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Agents;—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.,
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Rs. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COWASJEE—December 23, Cowasjee, son of Mr. Cooverjee Nasservanji, grandson of Nasservanji Dossabhoy of Mahableshwar, at the residence of Mr. Rustomji Contractor, Stone Bunder, aged 8 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GROSSMANN—December 21, at 25th Theatre Road, the wife of Jas. Grossmann, of a son.

MACPHERSON—December 15, at Bhagalpur, the wife of D J Macpherson, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

POWER—December 19, at Bellary, the wife of the M. Power, P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PERMAN—MACNAMARA—December 21, at St. Thomas Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. Fr. A. Van De Werge S. J. Walter Frederic Perman of Deckajulle, Tezpore, Assam, to Margaret Christina, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Michael Macnamara, Corofin, Co., Clare Ireland.

WHYTE—STORRAR—December 19, at Raneegunge, by the Rev. J Johnstone Wright, of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Alexander Hornby Whyte, P. W. D., Bombay, eldest son of A. Whyte, Bura and Co., Raneegunge, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Richard Storrar, of Wester Nether, Urquhart, Fifeshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

TRUEMAN—November 2, at Erinpura, Rajputana, Caroline Alice, the dearly-loved wife of H. J. H. Trueman, Lieutenant, Indian Army.

LOCKWOOD—December 14, at Jetalsar, Kathiawar, Arthur Frank, the dearly loved and infant son of Arthur and Florence Lockwood, aged 7 months and 10 days.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurities such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 2-5m., 2-19a Low water, 8-16m., 7-53a.
Indian National Congress, Crescent.
Banks closed: Christmas Holiday.
Warren's Circus, 9 p.m.
Chatre's Circus, 9 p.m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.

PETROL ON FIRE.—A small quantity of petrol was being put into the motor-car of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey at Warden Road, on Saturday night last, when the liquid took fire in consequence of a servant having brought a lamp close to it. The fire brigade was communicated with, but the flames were put out by the domestics before the engines arrived.

DEPARTURE OF MR. MORRIS.—The eminent surgeon of London, Mr Morris, who specially came to Bombay to perform an operation on Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil, solicitor, High Court, for which the munificent fee of Rs. 60 000, exclusive of passage money, is said to have been paid, left for England by the last mail steamer. The operation has been a successful one.

OBITUARY NOTICE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Shamrao Sadashiv Madav, who was employed in the National Bank of India at the early age of 23. Mr. Madav, though serving as a clerk, was a promising young man of broad views and sympathy with religious and social reform. He contributed on these subjects to vernacular journals and also delivered lectures on such subjects.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi arrived in Bombay on Sunday, attended by twelve followers, and has put up in a bungalow at Pedder Road. Raja Venkta Rungaya Aparco of Nugrua Kistna, Madras, also arrived on Sunday, attended by fifteen followers and is staying in the bungalow of Mr. Jussawalla at Warden Road. Sardar Chintamanrao, Chief of Sangli, accompanied by Sardar Abasaheb Daphole Chief of Jeta, and attended by nine followers arrived in Bombay on the same day and has taken up his quarters in a bungalow at Warden Road.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Malibai, a Hindu woman, aged sixty residing at Sonapur Lane. The evidence showed that on Friday evening the deceased was going along Girgaum Road towards the French Bridge, when near the Scott's Stables, she was knocked down by a brougham driven by a Khoja, and two of the wheels passed over her. She received internal injuries, which resulted in her death shortly afterwards in the J. J. Hospital. The brougham was being driven on the proper side of the road, but in curving a bullock cart came in front of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE SHAHUNAGARWASI DRAMATIC COMPANY.—Last week at the Grant Road New Elphinstone Theatre Vikarvilasita, a Marathi rendering of "Hamlet" was staged before a crowded house. It was a prose drama and had all the characteristic features of an excellently well managed performance and as a result the members of the Company who were in their best form were encored again and again and the repeated cheers given to them were spontaneous. The hero of the play was "Chandrasen" ("Hamlet") who gained the applause of every one present, his acting being impressive and touching. The other members of the Company "Shaleya" ("Polonius") "Madanika" ("Gertrude"), and "Malika" ("Ophelia") played their parts very well and the performance was, therefore, warmly received by the spectators.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A GARDENER.—Police sepoy No. 1693 G., while going along Mahim Bazaar Road, on Friday evening last, over heard some conversation between one Fazalbhai Goolamhusein a dealer in gold and silver, and one Pandu Luxmon a malee in the service of a Hindu woman, named Jumnabai residing at Dadar; from which he gathered that the malee was attempting to cash a currency note for Rs. 1 000. The Police man arrested the man on suspicion, and on enquires ascertained that Pandu had stolen the note from a safe belonging to one Heerabai, grandmother of his mistress. On further enquiries it was ascertained that another currency note for Rs. 1,000 was also stolen from the same safe. Pandu, on being questioned, at first denied all knowledge of the other note, but subsequently he made a statement and produced the other note from a roll of coir matting lying on the verandah of the bungalow of his mistress. Pandu was charged before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday with stealing the notes when the case was remanded.

Any itching skin disease, such as piles, eczema chilblains scurvy, pimples, or stings of insects is quickly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment, which may be had of all Chemists.

DEATHS AMONG PARSIS.—The death at the advanced age of eighty-six years of Mr. Edalji Kharshedji Watcha has been announced. He had attached to himself a large circle of friends by his jovial and amiable disposition. He was the third son of a well-known Parsi merchant, Mr. Khurshedji Sorabji Watcha, who had adopted him, and hence his name. In 1834, his father died aged fifty-two years, and a native paper of that period said of him that "the deceased gentleman was of matured intellect, patient temper, and a honeyed tongue." Mr. Edalji followed his father's trade dealing in spices and teas. In 1845, he proceeded to Aden and in partnership with his brother-in-law Mr. Mervanji Sorabji Khareghat, traded on the same lines for some years. On his return to Bombay, he continued his business under the auspices of Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala and Company. He was the father of our well-known citizen, Mr. Dinshah Edalji Watcha.—We have also to record the death of another prominent Parsi gentleman, the well-known public accountant, Mr. P. S. Khareghat. He was sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death. He had acquired his education in the Sir Jamsedji Parsi Benevolent Institution, and in 1854, having successfully passed his examination in the higher branches of the curriculum carried off the Ayrton Scholarship, and was appointed a tutor. In 1855 the Parsi tutors of this institution started a weekly paper, named the "Parsi Mitra," (Friend): the articles on mathematics being contributed by Mr. Khareghat. He also delivered a lecture on the attributes of natural products. He joined the Elphinstone Institution and was able to obtain a West scholarship in 1857. From his young age he had a great predilection for accounts, and under Mr. Wedderburn, the Accountant General of that period, his father's employer, he acquired great proficiency in that branch. In all public accounts of much intricacy, he was selected to unravel them, and his reports on them shewed considerable tact and training. In several High Court suits involing matters of accounts, he was employed to report on them and the judges of that supreme tribunal frequently passed high encomiums for his proficiency in accounts. He was of an independent turn of mind and impartial in his conduct. In 1889, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay. Two of his sons are highly educated men, one of whom is a District Judge, and the other a retired officer of the Indian Medical Service.

THE J. N. PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE FESTIVITIES.—A correspondent writes:—Saturday last was the gala day for the boys of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage when they were entertained to a sumptuous treat by Mrs. Ratanbai Edalji Bamji on the Esplanade "maidan". This lady has, in memory of her late son, Mr. Kaikhushru Edalji Bamji, contributed a munificent sum of money towards the funds of this Institution, out of which the inmates of the Orphanage are annually treated to a feast. Besides this a cricket match is played between the Orphanage team and any one of the local teams, and four of the orphanage team, who come out best, in the match, are awarded a handsome gift of a bat each by the same charitable lady. Consequently, on the Christmas day the boys of the Orphanage numbering about 170 marched out of the Orphanage premises about 1 p. m, accompanied by the Band of the Institution and were conveyed to the Victoria Terminus Station by rail from Chinchpokli. Thence they were taken to the "maidan" where accommodation was provided for them in a tent opposite to the Municpal Offices. The cricket match, in which the J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution team opposed the Orphanage players, commenced about 2-15 p. m. The Orphanage captain winning the toss elected to bat and the Eleven scored 57 runs in their first venture, of which 14 runs of R. Darauala and H. Vesuna each were the chief contributions. The J. J. team replied by their score of 72 runs of which P. Mistri's 33, the top score in the match, was made by a very good handling of the bat. The Orphanage in their second innings made 45 runs at the loss of five wickets, B. Dastur contributing 22. Tata and Sanjana bowled well for the J. J. P. B. Institution taking six and four wickets respectively, and H. Vesuna of the Orphanage team took 8 wickets for 26 runs. The Orphanage Band which is the first of its kind among the native communities on this side of India, went out to play in public for the first time since it came into existence. It was started in August 1903, when Mrs. Avabai Framji Petit gave a large sum of money towards its establishment. It has made good progress under the Band-Master Mr. P. J. Vaz; and Mr. Mallandaine, Band-Master of the Marine Battalion and the G. I. P. Railway, who inspected it about a fortnight ago, expressed himself highly pleased with the progress the boys had made during the course of a year. While the opposing cricket teams were trying conclusions on the "maidan" the Band played a selection at the border of the Cruikshank Road. At 5-30 p. m. the entertainment was over and the gathering dispersed amidst shouts of cheers.

PLAGUE PROPAGATION BY RAT FLEAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A lady friend has had a conversation with me about my letter on the above. She says that in her experience carbolic powder does not kill fleas, but that kerosine oil does. She mixes it with water, so that it may not be too concentrated, and says it is most effectual in its action. My reply is that her carbolic powder, purchased from the chemists, had lost its strength—when fresh it kills certainly.

As to kerosine oil, the objections to its use are, (1) it may set the house on fire, (2) like all liquids it damages the furniture and is a general nuisance. The damage, I admit, is only temporary, for it soon evaporates. But carbolic powder, being a powder is best and cleanest for use, and can be swept away as soon as it has done its work. Possibly kerosine oil may be mixable with a powder, in which case the objections to its use would cease. But as it evaporates very quickly, it would need to be used fresh every week.

D. GOSTLING.

1, Medows Street.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 15th instant. She brought 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, consisting of 16 officers, 4 ladies 2 children, 4 warrant officers, 3 women, 1 child, 381 non-commissioned officers and men, 9 women, and 16 children, 9 followers, and 2 children, and 10 followers, S. and T. Corps, and 11 private followers. The troops will be transhipped on board the transport Soudan, to-day, for conveyance to England. The following are the names of the officers:—

1ST. BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Lieut-Col and Mrs E J Cooper D S O
Major S Bird
Major and Mrs S Menzies
Capt S F Legge
Capt L G F Stone
Capt C A H Palairet
Lieut and Mrs H C Forster
Lieut W A B Daniell
Lieut S de B Carey
Lieut E G S L E Malone
Lieut H R Puzey
Lieut R H Pipson
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs W Carter
Lieut M I Wywill and 2 children
Capt J L Fisher
Capt E P Connolly R A M C

IN the proceedings, of the Agri Horticultuaral Society of Madras for the quarter ending the 30th September last, which has just been issued, an excellent illustration is given of a branching palmyra palm which is growing in Guindy Park. The Superintendent remarks with regard to it:—"It is not an uncommon thing to come across a palmyra with two or even three branches, but this one, which has 12 fully developed heads and 28 blind branches, is apparently unique. No reason for this curious phenomenon is forthcoming; the tree, which is of the usual height and robustness, does not appear to have been damaged in any way."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE LADIES' SECTION.

THE Ladies' Section, which forms a pleasing, interesting and attractive feature of the Exhibition has been replenished with a variety of new and attractive exhibits during the past week, notably among these being those brought in by Sir William Wedderburn, which were collected in England by Lady Mary Wedderburn. These latter consist of a very copious variety of handicrafts by the ladies of the Royalty as well as the works of some well-known residents of England. There are also a large collection of needlework, handsome embroidered cushions, table covers, pincushions, miniature brushes, bound books, laces, &c. &c., sent in from the Royal School of Arts (London) most of which are for sale. Princess Luis Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein has sent a set of enamels designed and made by herself, while from Princess Victoria comes a handsomely painted silk fan which was being made for her late Majesty Queen Victoria when she died; an enamel box and three handsome paintings executed by herself. Then there is a beautiful painting representing a scene near Coburg turned out by Princess Henry of Battenburg. Among the other contribution to the London collection are of Mrs. Percival who sent an antique-beaded work dressing box which is said to have been made at the time of Charles II; as also a quantity of embroidery, miniatures, card cases in embossed leather &c. &c. sent respectively, by Mrs. Knight, Miss Netta Synell, Miss E. H. Gedye, Miss H. Paget, Miss Smallman, Miss Arthur Mure, Sir Edward Stratchey Bart., Miss Constable, and last but not least some very rich laces, photo frames and a blotting pad from Miss Cameron. A beautiful altar cloth worked by H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenburg may also be seen.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS.

The third of the series of lectures and demonstrations arranged to be held in the Health Section in connection with the Exhibition was given last evening by Mr. A. B. Price, of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company Nesbit Road. The first subject dealt with was the treatment of sewage by bacterial action, a method which had only recently been introduced by the firm. The lecturer then dwelt on the subject of a village or bustee without any water-supply and explained how water could be supplied by utilizing flashing tanks. He then alluded to the manner in which waste-water could be used and flushing tanks dealt with, after which he illustrated various diagrams, and concluded by showing and explaining parts of a large model of the Khargpur village on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in which the drainage and sewage of the place was being treated in the manner referred to in his lecture.

After the above demonstration Lieutenant-Colonel W B Bannerman, Director in Chief Plague Research Laboratory, demonstrated the processes employed in the manufacture of anti-plague vaccine (Haffkine Plague Prophylactic.)

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

PLAYED on Saturday the 24th and resulted in an easy victory for the Baronet C. C. The following are the scores:—

BARONET C. C.

1ST INNINGS.

M Mody, b Lazenby	27
F Masani, b Milne	21
S Chothia, b Milne	12
D Raja (Sr), c and b Lazenby	28
B Bhappoo, b Lazenby	20
R Kapadia, b Rumboll	9
R Wadia, c Aston, b Lazenby	13
Doctor, c Aston, b Rumboll	1
Madon, c Lazenby, b Rumboll	1
Divecha, not out	2
Daruwalla, not out	2
Bharucha, did not bat	
Extras	9
Total	140 a

a Innings declared.

Runs—1 for 35, 2 for 55, 3 for 88, 4 for 103, 5 for 114, 6 for 133, 7 for 134, 8 for 136, 9 for 136.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	17	28	7	2
Kiddle	11	25	8	0
McDonald	2	10	0	0
Lazenby	14	50	1	4
Rumboll	10	18	5	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt Langhorne, Kapadia	6
Mr A H Aston, b Wadia	6
Capt Fudge, b Wadia	2
Lt Yates, run out	19
Mr T J Reid, b Madon	5
Mr J S Milne, b Madon	6
Mr J A K Kiddle not out	1
Mr A C Rumball, c Raja, b Madon	0
Mr E R Fischer, b Madon	4
Capt McDonald, b Madon	0
Lt Lazenby, st Masani, b Madon	1
Lt Massey, absent.	
Extras	15
Total	65

Runs—1 for 8, 2 for 15, 3 for 22, 4 for 47, 5 for 56, 6 for 56, 7 for 59, 8 for 63, 9 for 63, 10 for 65.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kapadia	8	20	1	1
Wadia	8	22	3	2
Madon	21	6	0	6
Divecha	2	2	0	0

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LAHORE GYMKHANA

The above Match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 149 runs and 1 wicket. Scores.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr Dhargelker, b Manekchand	18	b Salemohomed	5
Mr M Mehta, b Salemohamed	24	b Salemohamed	24
Mr N K Dweker, b Maneckchand	2	b Munckchand	4
Mr Ballo, b Salemahomed	53	b Salemohamed	38
Mr Talpade, b Manekchand	0	not out	25
Mr M D Pae, b Manekchand	0	b Masechand	3
Mr Agasker, c Salemahomed, b Manekchand	34	run out	21
Mr Prabhaker, c Saligram, b Salemahomed	4	c Salemahomed, b Melaram	53
Mr K A, Date not out	40	c Melaram b Barkatram	9
Mr M R Deo, run out	0	b Barkatram	1
Mr Bhatavdeker, b Maneckchand	13	not out	4
Extras	28	Extras	29
Grand Total	216	Grand Total	216

LAHOR GYMKHANA

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	1ST INNINGS				2ND INNINGS			
	R.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	H.	W.
Mr Salemohamed	16	4	60	3	20	1	87	3
Mr Manekchand	11·3	1	80	6	9	0	36	2
Mr Melaram	3	0	19	[illegible]	3	0	12	1
Mr Murcalli	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Mr Barkatram	3	0	11	0	12	0	53	2

LAHORE GYMKHANA.

1S INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr Nuralli, c Baloo, b Baloo	11	b Baloo	23
Mr Salamatraz, b Baloo	8	c Pai, b Baloo	37
Mr Maneckchand, b Baloo	42	st Dhargelker, b Mehta	24
Mr Melaram, st Dhargelker b Mehta	32	b Mehta	29
Mr Ramkrishna, run out	0	st Dhargelker, b Baloo	3
Mr Salemohamed, c Mehta, b Baloo	2	st Dhargelker b Mehta	0
Mr Salegram, b Mehta	4	c Baloo, b Mehta	4
Mr Biskesharnath, c Dhargelker, b Mehta	7	l b w Baloo	13
Mr Barkatram, b Mehta	9	c Bhatavdeker, b Mehta	0
Mr A N Parbi, st Dhargelker, b Mehta	12	not out	0
Mr Prishkernath, not out, b Mehta	11	st Dhargelker, b Baloo	2
Extras	6	Extra	4
Grand total	144	Grand total	139

HINDU GYMKHANA.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1ST INNINGS.				2ND INNINGS.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	K.	W.
Mr P Baloo	23	7	50	4	18·1	1	74	5
Mr M R Deo	9·5	0	46	2	0	0	0	0
Mr W B Talpade	9	3	24	0	0	0	0	0
Mr C V Mehta	9	2	18	3	10	0	35	5
Mr R A Date	0	0	0	0	8	2	24	0

IN alluding to the immense volume of traffic which daily crosses the Hooghly Bridge, says the "Englishman." It is interesting to know that during five full days last week, enumerators were specially employed in taking a count and that the actual number of vehicles which crossed the bridge were 18,700, 18,000 17,030, 19,900 and 20,700.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ALL INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

THE All India Temperance Conference under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council was held yesterday morning at the Framjee Cowasji Institution under the presidentship of Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., President of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association of London. The attendance was very large, delegates representing the various Temperence Associations in India being present.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

On the arrival of the President, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, chairman, of the Bombay Temperance Council, explained the object for which the Conference was convened. In the course of his remarks he said that taking advantage of Mr. Smith's presence in Bombay, the Bombay Temperance Council had decided to have this Conference and circulars were sent all over India inviting delegates from all parts to attend and discuss the important matter of Temperance and to adopt procedures to rid India of all intemperance. He was sorry to observe, he said, that this great vice was so largely indulged in even among the European classes. The evil of drink prevailed even before the advent of the British Raj, but the extent of its progress has become alarming. It is an admitted fact the British Government are deriving a big revenue out of drunkenness. The gravity of the evil had been impressed on Government many years ago, but no steps were taken till 1899, when Mr. Samuel Smith and others brought the question before Parliament who passed a vote of censure on the excise policy of the Government of India, and as a result it is gratifying to note that a new policy had been adopted. Sir Bhalchandra then read the report of the Bombay Temperance Council which showed that since its organization some excellent work had been done by this Council for the welfare of the public. The Council was organized in 1893 and during the past few years the members have been instrumental in preventing several new liquor shops from being established. A representation was recently made to Government advocating the prohibition of the entertainment of barmaids in public houses and sale of liquor to children under the age of 14, but nothing had so far been done.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in addressing the assembly said it was a great pleasure to him to preside at a meeting of this kind and he was glad to observe that representatives from all parts of India were present. Personally, the speaker said, he took a great interest in India, even since he visited India forty years back and he was thankful he had survived to pay another visit to India this time on a more important errand. The work of Temperance had been moved by him in Parliament with the result that the Secretary of State for India sent out a despatch of censure on the Excise policy in India. The excise system of India is difficult and there were to his knowledge places where intoxcating drugs were so enormously indulged in that it would be impossible to wipe the evil out. Only a week ago, the chairman said, he visited a certain locality in Bombay, where plague was raging and he found that the people encamped some distance away. Even to these huts the liquor traffic he discovered had worked in spite of the complaints of many of the occupants. There are a number of shops in Bombay which ought to be removed, especially those too near mills, which offered such temptations to the poorer labouring classes. These shops were creating misery among the families of mill-hands who squandered nearly half their small earnings on drink and sometimes more and left their family to starve in misery. A good deal depends on the location of shops which should not be allowed to form traps to conquer weak minds at dangerous moments. It is impossible to stop the manufacture and sale of liquor, but steps should be taken not to allow any further increase in the number of shops at present existing. Shops in main thoroughfares, villagas, and docks and those in too close proximity to mills and markets. The finances of India at present were flourished and they could well afford to lose in a measure the liquor revenue and save people from intemperance and ultimate ruin. Drink, he added is a legacy of poverty, misery and crime. Government ought to force India to become a more sober nation and prevent increase in the liquor traffic. He was informed that the British soldiers and sailors were not served at private bars but had to resort to their own canteens for liquor. On Saturday evening, however, he noticed a number of soldiers and sailors in a bar in the Fort, most of them being in a high state of exhileration. Steps ought to be taken to stop this sort of thing. The question of prohibiting the entertainment of barmaids in public houses was raised in Calcutta and Bengal, and decided favourably. Reverting to the subject of intoxicating drugs, the chairman said he was not averse to the use of the juice of the tody palm which he believed was a wholesome drink and far from injurious. Something ought to be done to reduce the heavy taxation on this beverage which is the cause of so many resorting to stronger drinks. There were drugs in use which were a disgrace to civilization. Opium is a poison, and yet there are so many opium dens existing. In England drugs of any description were sold by druggists only and labelled "Poison." The most injurious drug in use was the hemp drug. It is a well-known fact that the use of this drug gradually makes a man mad and there were at present many in Lunatic Asylums who could attribute their misfortune to the irrational use of this drug. Too much could not be expected from Government but it was the public and the temperance bodies who ought by themselves to pave their way to the success of the aim that they have in view. The speaking concluded by remarking that although he would not probably be able to visit India again, he had all the welfare of the various Indian Temperance Associations at heart.

Mr. D. D. Gilder, the Secretary of the Bombay Temperance Council then read the report of the Calcutta Temperance Federation which showed many marks of progress.

Mr. Chintamon of the Allahabad Temperance League then made observations on the work of that league, after which the President remarked that there were too many papers to go through, but as there were other engagements to-day, they would have to contend themselves with only one.

Mrs. Foxe, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, read the report of the progress of that union.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions which were proposed by Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal of Ahmedabad and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh and supported by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Malvi of Allahabad Dr. C. B. Ramrao of Madras, Lord Radstock, and Mr. Shiv Narayan, were then submitted and, passed with acclamations:—

"That this all India Temperance Conference, consisting of Delegates from all parts of India, while expressing satisfaction at recent utterances of the Government of India in the matter of excise administration, calls attention to the rapid increase of the revenue from intoxicants and drugs. It deplores the growth of the drink habit as dangerous to the best interests of the Indian people, and urges the Government to carry out more fully the principles laid down in their Despatch No. 29 of the 4th February, 1890, by giving the people an effective measure of 'Local Option' and also by forbidding entirely the sale of strong drink to juveniles under 14, and by prohibiting the employment of women at drinking bars.

It also urges the Indian people to promote total abstinence by voluntary associations, lectures and public meetings, and by securing the co-operation of the heads of castes.

This Conference also requests the President to submit this resolution to the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments for their favourable consideration."

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the Conference was dissolved.

AN account comes from Capetown of a grim battle under water which recalls that in "The Toilers of the Sea." A driver was carrying out some work on the sea-bottom near Fort Dunvegan, at a depth of some forty feet. Suddenly from behind a rock reached out the tentacle of a huge octopus. It gripped one of the diver's feet, and was immediately followed, by another which twined itself round an arm. Others followed, and finally the brute advanced altogether from its hiding-place and flung itself upon its victim. The man had neither knife nor axe, and could make no defence. Fortunately he kept his head, and signalled to be pulled up. Just in time, he was dragged to the surface fainting, with the octopus still clinging to him, and so firm was its grip that it could only be detached piecemeal after being cut to pieces with hatchets.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1904.

THE CONGRESS.

FROM an ex-official who wrote quite recently of the greater friction between the governors and the governed, attributable especially to the arrogance in thought and language of the ruling race, we expected a more racy address than Sir Henry Cotton delivered at the opening of the Congress yesterday. We did not look forward to any fresh discovery as to India's needs or any new planks in the Congress platform. But we quite anticipated that the gentleman from whom the "Friends of India" in England expected so much would have been able to express the hopes and aspirations of native India in a form so striking and original as to command attention of both governor and governed. We must give Sir Henry credit for having "come over into Macedonia to help us." He believed he could, and the friends at Home were also of that opinion. It is probable that the friends of Congress here and the delegates who heard Sir Henry will not permit themselves to feel disappointed. But they have reason. The speech was an exhaustive, but not a brilliant one, by any means, though Sir Henry did endeavour that it should close with a resounding peroration and an appeal to the native's love of oratorical display. "Strive to show yourselves constantly worthy of your cause" said he. "You have incurred grave responsibilities; do not shrink from the honest endeavour to discharge them worthily. Labour each in your own sphere as you are bound to do, to hand on to your successors the large endowments you have received, augmented and improved by your own exertions. Be tolerant towards all. And especially take to heart the need of brotherly feeling towards one another and of a spirit of veneration and gratitude to your leaders in this national movement. Remember that moral improvement is the only source of real unity, and as such of dignity as well as happiness." This, with the inevitable garnishing of verse—it would have served just as well for any other occasion and have been just as appropriate from the lips of a lay missionary as from the president of what desires to be considered a great national movement.

Sir Henry certainly gave good counsel to the Congress when he spoke to the delegates of the necessity for obedience and discipline and warned them of the risks they run by petty internal bickerings and dissension, by unworthy jealousies and ignoble depreciations of the life-long labours of the foremost men of this generation. But it is almost the last thing in the world we may expect—the obedience of the average delegate to the more or less self-constituted leaders of the movement. A yearning after the practice of self-abnegation is not the most striking trait in the character of the average delegate. He wishes to be a leader in the Congress as he is in his own village, and he wishes his voice to be heard as distinctly and at as great length as that of the President or Chairman of the Reception Committee. Sir Henry, in his introductory remarks, read them a lesson on the subject and drove it home in his conclusion, for he regards these little idiosyncracies, though natural and inevitable in the nascent growth of the movement, as none the less corroding and dangerous symptoms, the existence of which is undoubted and which it is, at all costs, the duty of all, who have the glow of patriotism in their hearts, firmly to suppress and eradicate. Sir Henry apparently does not wholly disagree with Lord Curzon as to the desirable attitude of Parliament towards India. His Excellency would have them keep their hands off as much as possible. Sir Henry would have them more alive and active towards us. He holds that more members for India are wanted. But he did well to warn the Congress that the use of the phrase could not but ring a delusive note. "Do not delude yourselves," he said, or expect too much. We want to hear more of India in the House of Commons. We want members of the House who will devote themselves to India as an integral and not the least important part of the British dominions, as a portion of the Empire which is not directly represented, and calls, therefore, for their special attention; but we cannot expect from them that undivided attention to which we are so accustomed in this country from our own leaders. And Sir Henry would apparently prefer that Parliament should not make any attempt to extend its direct rule in the direction of India.

There is this difference between them that, whereas Lord Curzon desires to have as free a hand as possible, Sir Henry would give the people a greater share in the government of the country. He believes in the existence of a national spirit in India and takes the Congress as evidence of its development. And he would foster and encourage it. But we doubt if Sir Henry will be considered sufficiently courageous and progressive in his ideas as to the best means of solving the problem which is presented. The present condition of affairs he holds to be one in which the task of Government and especially of "a despotic Government" like ours, is beset with difficulties of no light kind. To move too fast, he warned them, is dangerous, though to lag behind is more dangerous still. They would not much appreciate his views as to how best to deal with this new-born spirit of progress, "raw and superficial as in many respects it is, so as to derive for it all the benefits which its development is capable of ultimately conferring upon the country and at the same time to prevent it from becoming, through blind indifference or stupid repression, a source of political danger." Sir Henry's argument is that, with the spread of education and with European ideas flowing into the country on every side and the indigenous customs, habits and prejudices breaking down, it is but natural that changes should be taking place in the thoughts, desires and the aims of the intelligent and educated men of the country. Slowly, very slowly, so slowly as to discourage the more ardent spirits. Said Sir Henry: "I have seen signs among you of depression, and have noticed a tendency to submit with resignation to the policy of a regime which affords no encouragement to your aspirations. I am not surprised at these symptoms, but assuredly you have little cause for giving way to a sense of despondency. It is not reserved to any human agency to set back the dial of time." We are surprised both at Sir Henry's moderation and his hopefulness. And we think, to say the least, that the delegates will marvel at both.

THE OPPRESSION OF THE MONGOLS. A recent Chinese Imperial decree requires some explantion. The "To-ming" which in the letters of the decree means "degraded people, but which are ordinarily written with the letters bearing the same sound phonetically, but a different meaning, that is to say the "exiled people" are descended from the Mongols who came to China in the thirteenth century with Genghiz Khan, the famous Mongol conqueror of a large part of the two continents of Europe and Asia. After Genghiz Khan had conquered about half of the then Chinese Empire, southwards down to the northern banks of the Yangtze, driving the Emperor Kao Tsung of the Sung dynasty south of the river, he (Genghiz Khan) left the work of completing the conquest to his principal General Hu Pih-li while he himself started in his western career of conquest into Europe. Hu Pih-li, proclaimed himself Emperor of China in A. D. 1275 under the name of Shih Tsung and with the dynastic title of Yuan or primordial. The Yuan dynasty existed not quite one hundred years, but during that time the unlucky people of China had cause to curse the very name of Mongol, for the Mongols governed most cruelly and sanguinarily—to put it mildly. Hence when they were driven out of the country by the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty Chu T'aitsu, known officially as the Emperor Hung Wu, a general crusade was made by the exasperated Chinese against the Mongols who remained in the country, these, and those who were captured in war by the Chinese troops, were banished principally to Ningpo and Canton and there made to suffer all sorts of degradations, in revenge for the cruelties their fathers had made the Chinese suffer. A Mongol exile or T'so-ming was treated like a very slave. He was not allowed to go to school or to become an official. He could only be a barber chiropodist, laundryman, or servant of the lowest class, while his women-folk had to be female hair-dressers, waitresses upon brides at weddings, washerwomen and do similar manual work. In Canton these exiled Mongols were treated with the same cruelty; for years there was no law for them, there was neither justice not redress for such slaves. Only the most degraded, in Chinese estimation, menial work was for such exiles, while in Canton they were compelled to keep themselves in boats—hence their designation T'ing-chia or boat population, none of whom was permitted to live on land or own a foot of it with the single exception of six feet of burial ground. In the first year of the Ming dynasty, the conquerors of the Mongols, these boat people were not allowed even to be buried on land; their corpses were either cast into the river or cremated. While the unfortunate Mongol exiles in Chekiang province have, by the Emperor's benevolent decree, been emancipated, the same is not apparent in the case of their compatriots, the "Tang-ka" of Canton, in Kuangtuing Province. Doubtless, some philanthropic person among the Cantonese gentry, seeing the success attending the efforts of the Chekiang notables will follow their example and obtain the franchise and privileges of full citizenship for his townsmen, the Mongolian boating population of Canton.

"WHO'S WHO" AND WHAT HE DOES. "WHO'S Who" is an excellent work in its way and now that vain men's names are gradually being eliminated and sane men's substituted, its value is increased. Every man whose name appears is sent a proof for correction each autumn, and if any errors appear, it is the fault of "Who" himself, not of the publisher or compiler. Some of these individuals regard the whole thing, as they should, seriously. But there are others whose love of humour is so strong they cannot resist the temptation to indulge in "pleasanterie." For instance—every individual is asked to state not only who he is and whence he came and how he earns his daily bread, but also how he spends his leisure. It is too much for some, too little for others, and in the new issue "Who" tells us that like the House of Peers in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he likes doing "nothing in particular and does it very well." Another takes pleasure in "wondering at the recreations of others," another in "basking on a sunlit cliff"; yet another in "early rising." A certain antiquary confesses that he tries "to make the punishment fit the crime" by spending his leisure in "collecting strange oaths on golf links, wherewith to address scorching cyclists in a suitable manner when occasion requires." With him may be classed the saintly person, who "has never played golf and does not mean to." Mr. Bernard Shaw enters his recreation "anything except sport"; and a similar vein of mild paradox is taken by the excellent people who declare for "fighting difficult seats in the Liberal interest" and for "helping to educate the children of his neighbours." There are, indeed, a number of people who deprecate amusement altogether. There is a knight, for instance, who writes at fifty-four: "Recreations—while young, cricket and rackets, later on lawn tennis, now too much occupied to give time to games." He is old before his time. Several gentlemen in the prime of life give a laconic "formerly rowing" in answer to the question. Of course it would be painful to row short and badly, but as a home paper remarks, surely it is laid down in the Eton boating-song that up to the age of 58, at any rate, if the weather be fine, an oarsman of spirit will get off the stool in his office and sally out and brave the criticism of small boys on the bank.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left here at 2 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, the eldest son of Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg, is expected in Ceylon on the 8th of January on a short visit, during which he will be the guest of the Governor and Lady Blake.

WE regret to hear of a fallen accident which has befallen General Sir Richard Stewart who was thrown from his horse in a Cheltenham street whilst returning from a meet of the Cotswold Hounds, Sir Richard first entered the Madras Cavalry in 1853, was wounded in the Mutiny, commanded the Hyderabad Contingent from 1886 to 1890, and afterwards in Burma till 1895.

THE returns of the tea exports from Calcutta Chittagong, and the South Indian ports for the eight months ending the 30th November show nearly 163 1/2 million lbs., shipped, as against less than 157 millions in 1903, and about 134,800,000 lbs in 1902. During the month of November over 1,087,000 lbs were shipped to Odessa, and 400,500 lbs to Treb'zonde and 121,900 to Batoum. Dalny to which there was such a large export last year has of course dropped out of the returns since the war.

THE Government of Madras have issued a Notification that the sale of five-grain quinine powders by Revenue officials and Postmasters in this Presidency, in Post Offices in Coorg and in the Native States of Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin will be discontinued on the 1st February next, and in their place seven-grain powders will be issued for sale at the rate of 3 pies per powder from the same date. Amended rules for the sale of quinine at Post Offices are published with the Notification.

UNDER Section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VII of 1904) the Madras Government have restricted excavation in 290 acres of the Cholamparai "poramboke," in the Puthoor village, of Trichinopoly District, for the purpose of protecting an ancient inscription of archæological interest on the rock locally known as "Cholamparai," and prohibits quarrying within that area without the permission of the local Government. The Madras Government reserve the right of issuing special licences to search for hidden treasure under such terms as they deem fit to impose.

MR. W. B. CRIZZLE, was recently elected on the Rangoon Municipal Board for the years 1905 and 1906, and an objection which was taken against the election on the ground of "treating" was considered valid. He was subsequently unseated. He has now memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor against the decision of the Municipal Committee. At a recent Meeting the Committee considered an objection taken by Mr. Crizzle against Mr. J. Desai, who was declared duly elected as being the next candidate, on similar grounds, he being on the same voting card as Mr. Crizzle. The Committee also considered this objection valid and unseated Mr. Desai, and declared the next candidate, Dr. MacArthur, duly elected.

MR. J. D. REES, C.I.E., reviews the Indian Census Report in the columns of the "Nineteenth Century." Caste, Mr. Rees remarks in conclusion, "is the bedrock of Hinduism; and the difficulties of understanding India, her people, religions, habits, and customs experienced in Britain are vastly enhanced by the fact that the Indians who visit England are necessarily the worst possible witnesses in this behalf, and, were they angels from heaven, could not be impartial judges of the merits of systems they have abandoned, of habits and customs they have renounced, and of people by whom they and all their works, however, admirable and enterprising, are utterly repudiated."

IT as officially announced in Calcutta on Thursday evening that His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett to be a Member of the Governor General's Council in charge of the new Department of Commerce and Industry. His Majesty has also approved the appointment of Mr. E. N. Baker to be a Member of the Governor-General's Council in succession to Sir Edward Law. No announcement has yet been made regarding the succession to Mr. Hewett in the Central Provinces, where the Hon'ble Mr. Lely has to vacate under the age rule; nor regarding Mr. Baker's successor as Financial Secretary.

IT is satisfactory to know that the Punjab Government sent in some time ago a representation to the Government of India regarding the arrears in the Chief Court, suggesting remedies that might be applied. These involve a considerable increase in the number of judges, and consequent permanent expenditure, both in respect of salaries and establishment. It is obvious that the Bench cannot be strengthened by three or four Judges without full examination into the causes which have brought about the arrears, and in the matter of expenditure the Secretary of State must have the last word on the subject. Immediate relief can be given by the appointment of temporary additional judges, but this will not cure the evil altogether. The whole question is likely to be taken up, as the state of business in the Chief Court is little short of a public scandal.

ACCORDING to the "Petit Parisien," Paris ladies have just been warned authoritatively that the wearing of a veil adorned with a pattern is the direct cause of a multitude of diseases of the eye. So is the wearing of veils covered with black or white spots, their special quality being to throw the eyes out of focus. "Illusion" veils of very fine material are said to be the least harmful, especially if they are black and worn close to the eyes. We believe that similar warnings have already been given. Indeed, one sometimes wonders what is the purpose of the spots on a veil. Really you might almost as well wear frescoes on your spectacles.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Dec. 7:— A despatch received here last evening, from Tiflis states that the Russian Legation at Teheran has been instructed to send a Commission of Observation into South-Eastern Persia, to watch and report upon the procedure of the British-Indian expedition in that region. It was at first suggested, adds the despatch, that the Russian commission should have an armed escort, but this idea was abandoned at the instance of the Russian Minister at the Persian Court. The semi-official Press scouts the assurance of the Indian Government that the British expedition to Southern and South-Eastern Persia is of a purely commercial character.

IN that great New York playground known as Coney Island the visitor may now find "Midget City" in the full tide of municipal life. Its inhabitants are all dwarfs, and the city is built to fit them—streets, shops, and houses all drawn to scale. The dwarfs are from every nation, for the originators of this show had to ransack the earth to find enough for their needs. They are of many trades also; and among them are policemen, too, on foot and mounted (on ponies of proportionate size these last), and dustmen. There is a midget newspaper, the "Midget City Courier," with a midget editor and midget printers, though the circulation is said to be rather large. There is a Liliput theatre and a concert hall, in both of which the performers are midgets. And so forth. It all seems a little inhuman.

KERRIGAN'S CHRISTMAS SERMON.

MR. L. FRANK TOOKER'S story in the Christmas number of the "Century" tells us of some sailors at home on Christmas Eve.

As he sank to his place in the stern, of the boat leaving his ship, Kerrigan took his pipe from his pocket and proceeded to fill it.

Now pull, ye divils, pull! he said genially, as the boat splashed away towards shore. Ut's me thot the ol' mon 's putt over ye, to kape ye out av harrm's way an' fetch ye off airly. Tom, says he, get thin b'ys abroad as soon as they do be gettun' the kinks out av their legs. Ut 's young an' tinder they are, an' I'm thrustum' to yer discertion. 'T is a sacred thurst, sir, says I Ut s further an' mither an' all I ll be to thim, sir—the dirthy sons av say-cooks.

Frithjof, the big-shouldered, silent Swede, looked over his shoulder and grinned, while the eyes of Nicolao, the Cape Verd islander, sparkled as he murmured: Missa Kerrigan, nussa-maid for lit' child'en; bes' o' ref'ence. But Sam, the young New-Englander, scoffed back:

Father and mother! And what do you know of that, you bog-trottin', back-door Moses, found on the steps of a windy mornin'?

A Moses, is ut? answered Kerrigan.

'T is the thrue worrd for ut 's me that will be l'adun' ye out av the Agypt yon. The yawl bumped against the landing-stairs, and he began to cough—a pumped-up sort of spasm that would not have deceived a child. An' the dust av ut! he groaned, as he climbed to the wharf.

Holy Mither! the Agypt dust av ut, an' not an oasus in sight!

The oases were found later in satisfying number. The swinging doors that opened to them had swung so often before their joyous progress that as the clocks of the city were striking nine they came, in the pride of their strength, to the glittering front of one for the third time, only to have the doors slammed and locked in their faces.

The four looked at one another in grieved, incredulous surprise. Then Kerrigan's brown, good-natured countenance flattened itself against the glass of the door, and he tapped gently on the pane with his huge, tar-stained fingers.

Whisht, me sons, he said to the grinning attendants inside; the joke 's on yez. 'T is over-airly for the closun'. Ye 're thot cross-eyed ye do be seeun' the clock over yer shouldhers an' r'adun' ut backwards 'T is nine o'clock, an' ye think ut a quarther past twilve. Turn yer backs to ut an' pretind ye 're comun' whin ye 're goun'; 't will be aisier for ye. He shook the door with a touch of impatience. Open, I say! Are ye—

An important-looking, round little man came strutting up, and jerked down the shades, stopping Kerrigan's speech like a blow in the face. He looked at the door blankly and then at his companions.

Ye 're not wantud, lads, he said harshly. 'T is for yer betthers. 'T is mistook ye are for naygurs an' little yellow min.

Now a sailor's mind is trained to the meeting of sudden emergencies with incredible swiftness, and with a unanimity that would have been impossible in landsmen, the four seamen, without parleying, met the obstacle in their path.

Two doors below, a row of new buildings was going up, with lumber piled at the edge of the sidewalk. Hot with the insult, as they thought it, they hurried thither, seized a floor-beam, and swung back to the closed door. The next moment it fell inward before their battering-ram, with a jingling of glass and splintering of wood.

Out of the uproar of the room the little round man came, furious to confront the four. Kerrigan gave the sign to his shipmates, and the beam dropped to the floor with a crash that sent the man into the air with a leap that he probably had not equaled for years.

Me card, said Kerrigan, smiling sweetly and pointing to the beam; putt ut in yer card-resaver I 'm the descindant av kings in me own right but not too proud to know ye.

Choking with rage, the little man turned to his waiters, crying: Call the police! Do you hear? Call the police!

The police! echoed Kerrigan. 'T is nadeless an' too great an honor. I 'm travelun' incognatho, as we say,—which is our custhom among infariors,—an' shunnun' the pomps an' throppum's av coorts. Let the polace be; they do be overworrked an' too dom extraneous.

Two white-aproned waiters slipped past him, making for the door; but Frithjof blocked the opening, with Sam and Nicolao at his shoulders. All the Swede's normal good-nature was gone. Flushed with anger at what he considered an insult, his face had an ugly look. Nicolao was smiling but he stood like a cat ready to spring, and the New-Englander's eyes were dancing with the joy of battle. Behind them, the watching crowd in the street momentarily increased, and it shouted with the ecstasy of joyous expectation when two policemen pushed through the door, shouldering the huge Swede from their path.

Now Frithjof was not a man to be shouldered when in a rage, and discretion was not his foible. Like the arms of a wind-mill, his great paws swung wide and crashed down upon the heads of the guardians of the peace, smashing their helmets over their eyes.

Kerrigan, turning, saw it all, and the faces of the officers before they went into eclipse.

Naygurs! he roared, with a beautiful simulation of horror. They 're naygurs! The shame av ut! Then he rushed joyfully into an entangling alliance with his friends.

It was an unequal struggle, and the officers were already down when some excited creature turned out the lights. In the sudden darkness Kerrigan kept his head.

'T is the fanally, he whispered hoarsely to his shipmates. Kape togither, but run!

As they dashed out into the street the crowd broke and scattered. It was a light-hearted assembly, and its interest was the interest of pleasure, not correction. Laughingly it cheered the fugitives on, and saw them passing unobstructed into outer darkness at the edge of the city market, and was turning away when Kerrigan fell. He had been lumbering on behind his comrades, and had almost gained a refuge under the dark corridors of the market, when his foot slipped For an instant he lay stunned; then, before he could rise, two policemen pounced upon him from out the shadow of the dark wall, and the crowd's interest had revived and was sending them hot-foot to view his downfall.

Kerrigan was still blinking from the shock when he was led back over the road he had come, the two policemen pertinaciously demanding an explanation of his haste.

I was lookun' for yez, said Kerrigan.

Ye found us, answered one of them, laconically Kerrigan looked up sharply.

They were rapidly approaching the wrecked saloon, a tail of idlers at their heels. On their left, protected only by planks laid over barrels, yawned the dark abyss of the cellar under the unfinished row of buildings. Kerrigan glanced down, saw nothing but black void, and felt anew the thrill of life.

"What 's ut?" he asked, jerking his head toward the unfinished row, and was answered that his captors neither knew nor cared.

"'T is shameless ignorance," declared Kerrigan; "we 'll investhigate," and wheeling suddenly, freeing himself, he leaped into the black pit, carrying the barriers with him.

There was a crash below of falling barrels and timber, and then an awe-inspiring silence; but, ten minutes latter two sad guardians of the peace crawled out of the abyss, extinguished their lanterns, and went preyless back to their beat.

At the same time, in a narrow street on the other side of the market, his leaderless companions, making their way down to the water-front, came upon Kerrigan, sitting sadly on the curb, communing with the past. They hailed him with joy but he only shook his head sadly at sight of them.

"Here 's me wages unspint," he mourned, an, ivery rasort av pleasure closed to us by the folly av min! 'T is shameful!" "Oh, the harps av the ould counthry" he murmured; an the eyes av sloe, an the mists on the hills av a marnun'! Ut all comes back to me so swate, so swate!

(Concluded on page 9.)

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

JAPANESE VICTORIES.

Offer to Surrender.

CAPTURE OF AMMUNITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the besiegers at Port Arthur on Friday, stormed and now hold the heights, east of Koyangshuku.

Prisoners report that General Kondrachenko and General Ilma have been killed and General Fock wounded.

LONDON Dec. 25.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that the besiegers of Port Arthur have occupied Taliuchiatun.

The fall of the whole of the Russian advanced positions, fronting the Japanese Right, is announced.

Admiral Togo announces the withdrawal of the majority of his fleet from Port Arthur.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Reuter (Nagasaki) says it is reported from Dalny that the Russians have offered to surrender Port Arthur provided the garrison and ships are returned to Russia. The report adds that the Japanese refused the offer.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the storming of Koyangshuku was preceded by a heavy bombardment against Koyangshuku, Sungshushan and Erlungshan forts.

After the Japanese had captured the heights, the Russians concentrated a heavy fire thereon from Tayangku and Yahatsai forts also in a determined manner attacking the heights throwing hand grenades, but they failed to drive out the Japanese.

Despite the bombardment the Japanese succeeded in building up defensive works on the heights and counter bombarded, setting fire to fort Tayangku.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that the Chinese on the 23rd inst., seized at the Fengtai station near Peking three million rounds of Russian rifle ammunition, consigned to a Russian firm in Tientsin and evidently destined for Port Arthur.

It was concealed in bales of wool and brought on camels from Kalgan.

The colliers Yeddo and Claverley for Mozambique with 10,000 tons of coal have discharged their cargo at Port Said and a German steamer is taking a part thereof to an unknown destination.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, in Bombay, received the following telegram on Sunday morning from his Government :—

The Port Arthur Army reports : A detachment of our Right occupied a hill on the east of Hoyangshukao, thereupon the enemy made a fierce counter-attack, but was repulsed, and our occupation is now nearly assured. This hill is situated one mile and a half south of 203 Metre Hill. The bombardment of of our heavy guns caused a great conflagration to the north fort of Hsitayanghao.

The following telegram was received on Sunday night :—

The Port Arthur Army reports : During the last few days the Russians were successively dislodged from their outposts in the direction of our Right, all of which completely fell into our hands on the 25th instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

A memorial, signed by the representatives of various sections of the population at Moscow, has been presented to the City Council endorsing fully the latter's recent reform manifesto.

Both armies on the Shaho river are extending their positions far eastwards. Nightly skirmishing and daily cannonading continue.

The Russians have made a determined attack on Lamutin, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Reuter wiring from Tokio yesterday, says that Tokio is again a great military camp repeating the scenes of last spring. Thousands of recruits and reservists are assembled who are drilling and equipping preparatory to going on field service. The barracks are filled and soldiers are billeted throughout the city.

The general military preparations are enormous.

It is proposed to give Marshal Oyama a rough total of half a million men with a heavy increase in artillery, besides providing for the defence of Formosa and the Southern Island in anticipation of the Baltic Squadron attempting to form a base there.

DISTURBANCES IN POLAND.

A Colonel Shot by Rioters.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

A revolutionary demonstration took place on the 25th instant, at Radom in Poland where mobilization is proceeding. The demonstrators fired upon the troops and a Colonel was killed also one demonstrator.

DEATH OF MR. RIGNOLD AND MR. W. DIGBY.

A Parliamentary Vacancy.

The deaths are announced of Mr. William Rignold, the actor, and Mr. Wingfield Digby, member for North Dorset.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Arcadia, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m, to-day and the steamer Britannia left for Colombo, and Australia at same time and date

MOTOR CARS for hire. Driving taught. Repairs any make of car, effected. Palmer Cord Tyres E. I. C. Plugs and Price's Lubricants for sale.—E. J LEE, 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND VENEZUELA.

Attempt at Reform.

OBLIGATIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, Dec 25.

Venezuela has planted guns at La Guayra and Puertocabello, supposedly in view of the strong intimation from Washington that she must mend her ways and discharge her obligations to foreigners.

THE FOG IN ENGLAND.

London Cleared.

SHIPPING AT A STANDSTILL.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The fog which has paralysed London for two days lifted this morning but is still general throughout England.

The shipping is at a standstill and traffic still disorganised.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The fog continues on the Lower Thames and Mersey, and many passengers have now been fog-bound for five days.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR PARIS.

Result of the Fog.

THIRTEEN KILLED AND THIRTY-TWO INJURED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Two express trains were wrecked by a collision in the fog outside Paris last evening. So far five dead and 23 injured have been extricated.

LONDON Dec. 26.

Thirteen persons were killed and thirty-two injured in the collision between two express trains near Paris.

SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Espionage in the Army.

OPPOSITION ATTACKS.

Another excited debate has taken place in the French Chamber, the Opposition renewing their attacks on the Ministry for the system of espionage in the Army. Eventually a Resolution supporting the Government was carried by a majority of 66.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lt.-Col, Keogh appointed D. G.

Lieut.-Col. Keogh has been appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Corps.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

Another Protest.

EXASPERATING MISMANAGEMENT.

The Hamburg-American directors have issued a statement endorsing the British grievances against the Suez Canal Company whose mismanagement exasperates the whole shipping world. The statement emphasizes the necessity of something being done, otherwise Russia with the trans-Siberian railway and America alone will reap the bulk of the benefit from the development of trade in the Far East which will follow on the close of the war.

ZIONIST SETTLERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Local Inspection by Deputies.

Major Gibbons has started for Mombasa in connection with the proposed Zionist settlement in East Africa. He is accompanied by Professor Kaiser and Doctor Wilbusch.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Crisis Apprehended.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The French Minister M. Taillandier has postponed his departure for Fez and ordered all Frenchmen to quit Fez.

It is believed that this portends to a crisis in the relations between France and the Sultan.

The situation altogether in Morocco is creating uneasiness. The unrest there is increasing, and it is feared that France will find a difficulty in pursuing the policy of peaceful penetration without a display of force.

AN OUTRAGE IN THE PHILLIPINES.

American Lieutenant Killed.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

An Americaan Lieutenant] and thirty-seven native scouts have been ambushed and killed at Dalores Island, Samar. The situation is critical.

COMMAND OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral May Appointed.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

It is officially announced that Rear Admiral May has been appointed to the Command of the Atlantic Fleet from March next, with the acting rank of Vice-Admiral. This evidently is the outcome of the Admiralty scheme telegraphed on the 10th next and cancels Admiral May's appointment to the Channel Squadron.

DON'T BUY a Motor Car until you have **had a** free trial on a Clement.—Sole Agent for the **whole** of India, E. J. LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRESENTATION OF KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

SUPT. MR. HENRY COUSENS RECEPIENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 25.

Mr. Logan, Commissioner, Central Division, performed an interesting Ceremony of presenting the gold Kaiser-I-Hind medal of first class to Mr. Henry Cousens M R A S., this evening. A good number of gentlemen were present. A guard-of-honour of the District police with bugle and drums was drawn up at the porchway of the Council Hall and received the Commissioner who came in a barouche preceded by outriders. As he entered the Hall, the assembly received him standing up After everybody had taken their seats, Mr. Logan stepped forward and said :—

"The durbar has been convoked in pursuance of a Notification which had appeared in the Government Gazette, so far back as June last for conferring the Kaiser-I-Hind gold medal upon Mr. Henry Cousens, Superintendent of Archæological Survey. But the presentation, had been delayed till now. The work of an archæologist attracted but little attention, and was at best half concealed like stones and sculptural objects They sought for records of the past which were scattered broadcast up and down the land, and the repor s in which their discoveries are detailed are never seen or read by the general public. They escape the attention of those engaged in other pursuits. An archæologist has to travel great distances in order to carry on the work he mentioned. There are two classes of archæologists viz., those who work openly for the public and whose work is done openly for the public and whose work is open to the approval or disapproval of all, and those silent workers who seldom get recognition and mostly escape criticism. It might be that the spirit of rivalry existed amongst these men, but it is a friendly one. The fruits of their labours come to be really judged by men sitting in the peace of their studies all over the world. By them every work of this kind was noted and preserved and added to the broad warp of knowledge which is little by little woven into the womb of time. To these men, the noise of the Forum was as howlings of wolves or barking of dogs, but those who belonged to the Forum were not inclined to discredit themselves. They gave what assistance they could and by that means rendered it possible for such men like Mr. Cousens to carry on the work by serving the Britannic peace, as otherwise it would be impossible for them to carry on their work. I hope that when the time came for these men to reconstruct or remodel the history of India, they would not forget those who had supplied information to epigraphists and archæologists by whose aid the work will be accomplished. The people who carried on this work were inspired with a noble regard for it, and I believe it quite possible that Mr Cousens may even now feel that it would have been better conferred elsewhere. But the fact that Government had conferred the medal upon one who has served in this Presidency and the fact that he belongs to this presidency, it is gratifying to us to know as Mr. Cousens has served in this country for 25 years, specially when we contemplate the vast extent of the country over which he has had to travel inspite of the fact that we all felt our labours more and more as we got older. The fact is also to be noted that his sphere of labour had been greatly increased."

Mr. Logan then asked Mr. Cousens to step on the dais and presented him with the medal. After the usual distribution of flowers, the darbar closed.

EUROPEAN BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

European Constable Collins, City police, has been bitten by a mad dog and has been ordered to go to Kasauli.

AFGHAN EMBASSY TO CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF SIRDAR INAYUTULLA KHAN.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Sirdar Inayat-Ulla Khan the eldest son to the Amir arrived here to-day. He was received with the usual ceremony by the Foreign Office, and the Bengal Government officials at the Howrah station, an Aide-de-Camp representing the Viceroy. The young Sirdar proceeded in a carriage and four escorted by the Bengal Cavalry to Hastings House where a British Guard of Honour with band and colours awaited him. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired upon his arrival. A very large Indian crowd liend the route to see the procession pass, the Afghan community in Calcutta being largely represented. The Sirdar is a well grown youth and appeared to be alert and interested in the new world before him. He will be received by H. E. the Viceroy to-morrow.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The betting upon the Viceroy's Cup is now as follows:—Pure Gold and Great Scott threes, Acetine fours, Prince Lyon sixes, Applause eights, Tubal Cain twelves, Essington and Mallard fifteens, twenties to fifties the others. Cretonne does not run.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi, is granted seven months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Roberts, I. M. S., Administrative Medical Officer, Central India, is granted four months' leave. Captain W. R. Battye, I.M.S., officiates as Agency Surgeon, Meshed.

Mr. O. Dyer, Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is granted forty days' leave, Major C. B. Rawlinson, officiating.

It is notified that the British Consul at Bunder Abbas is authorised to grant certificates to Indian subjects of his Majesty and to subjects of Native Chiefs of India in subordinate alliance with the Government of India, trading in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman to take the place of registration.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Revised tariffic values are notified for cotton goods and other marchandise, imported into India, to take effect from the first proximo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange is sanctioned between Captains Hume, 1st Borderers, and Pakenham, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Major B. W. Marlow officiates, as Controller Military Accounts. Captain H. E. Garitin, P.E., has five years' extension in the Ordnance Department.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major Turner, 4th Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following are permitted to retire :—Colonel A. W. Jamieson and Major F. E. Bradshaw, Indian Army ; also Surgeon General D. Sinclair and Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Price, I. M. S.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assitant Engineer G. S. Greenish, R. I. M., is removed from the service for absence without leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The modification in general rules for the working of the Indian Railways is notified to facilitate introduction of improved system of signalling trains on Indian Railways.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE FIRST DAY'S RUN.

DELHI TO AGRA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The competitors taking part in the Delhi-Bombay motor trials have been arriving here during the week. The last contingent came in by trains early this morning. Thirty-eight cars are entered, ranging from three and half horse power Lenoir to thirty horse power Darracq, and all but very few will start. To-day has been spent by the competitors in adjusting and cleaning the cars and giving them trial spins about Delhi. The main roads are in good condition. The judges had been engaged in inspecting the cars for the Kapurthala Cup given for the automobile best suited to district work in India and for the Rampur trophy, given for the car which combines, in the most satisfactory manner, absence of noise, absense of vibration and ease of manipulation. Further observations for the award of these prizes will be made during the trials ; all cars having completed the whole course to qualify for the awards.

ALIGARH, Dec. 26.

There were fears that the Delhi-Bombay motor trials would degenerate into a picnic. But drivers and mechanics who spent the better part of two days in setting refractory cars to rights and equpping others to start in the best condition were not of that opinion last night. The majority of the cars required but little adjustment. But the condition of two or three cars gave serious trouble to remedy, mainly as the result of accident.

The Judges yesterday afternoon continued their preliminary inspection of the cars, but delay in the arrival of several vehicles lead to a postponement of the inspection, for the Rampur Trophy, until arrival in Bombay. The start took place in the morning at half past seven. Thirty three cars lived up from Nicholson Gardens to Kashmir Gate, the bigger cars headed by the thirty horse power Darracq of Mr. Huntley Walker going first. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Major Parsons, acted as starter. The arrangements being that intervals of one minute should separate the cars. All the advanced section got well away and crossing the Jumna bridge continually ran on well to Sikanderabad, a distance thirty-five miles, where the first compulsory stop was made. The last of the bigger cars reached Sikanderabad at nine o'clock. After a stop of half-an-hour they ran on to Aligarh. Another forty-five miles road was splendid and the advanced guard ran beautifully two or three however, among which was all (De Dietrichs), were compelled to make a brief halt for an adjustment thus loosing marks. The natives displayed great interest in the trials, lining the roads in the neighbourhood of villages. Aligarh was reached about eleven and a halt of one hour was made.

AGRA, Dec. 26.

Leaving Aligarh after an hour's stop in each case the cars had a distance of fifty-three miles to travel to complete the day's run. This the larger cars did easily by about two o'clock or a little after. The Napier about whose chances of starting, there were doubts up to Sunday night, owing to damage suffered on landing at Bombay, managed to get the lead before the first halt this morning, and having no trouble in the second stretch reached Agra first, closely followed by De Dietrich car which had lost marks in the earlier stage owing to a defective water valve. The thirty horse power Darracq was the third in and then came at two o'clock the Lanchester, entered by Mr. Ranjitsinghji. This car ran well and steadily throughout. It was closely followed by Mr. Inglis' De Dion car and others, the Fiat arriving some ten minutes later. Thirteen and half miles from Agra the Fiat was stopped by some wheel trouble. By quarter to three most of the larger cars had finished the run.

Those of the larger cars entered for the petrol consumption test like the Thorneycroft and Orleans did not attempt to equal the pace of the big cars in the first flight, preferring to keep well within the speed margin allowed. Not far behind them came the first of the smaller cars and by 4-30 there were twenty-six cars in. There was then a long interval just before 6 o'clock. Seven cars were still unaccounted for, these including 15 h. p. Darracq which had trouble through punctures and an absence of lubrication before reaching Aligarh. The delay in reaching Agra indicated further trouble on the road. So far, therefore De Dietrich, Fiat the cause of whose twenty minutes' stoppage was puncture, and 15 h. p. Darracq have lost marks as it arrived five minutes later, having had further trouble with the tyres and the petrol feed, one mile from Agra. The petrol gave out and the car had to wait until a messenger went and returned with petrol at 6 30, Only three cars were unreported, these being little Lenoir, Humberette and 12 h. p. Gardner Serpollet. So far it is certain that De Dietrich, Fiat, 15 h. p. Darracq and Argyll have lost marks by unauthorised stoppages.

Messrs. Marcks and Co. Indian Agents for the Napier cars, yesterday received a wire, at half past 2 o'clock from Mr. Basil Johnson who is driving Mr. Edge's 20 h. p. "Napier" car in the Delhi-Bombay Motor Trials informing them of the fact that at the conclusion of the first day's trials, the Napier arrived first at Agra from Delhi after a run of 133 miles without a stop, doing the average of 30 miles an hour, the maximum speed allowed by the rules of the trials.

It is not more than five years since the first motor-car appeared in India ; and it is less than half that period since its commercial exploitation in this country began in real earnest. There will probably be a conflict of claims as to which particular type of car was the first to run on Indian soil, but there are good grounds for believing that our friends the Americans led the way. If their claim be accepted, the pioneer automobile in Inhia was the Oldsmobile, a car which has since proved its utility as a run about vehicle in and around the larger cities. The Delhi-Bombay reliability trials introduce a new era in motoring in India for among other things, they are to demonstrate the suitability of the automobile as an instrument of travel in the peculiar conditions of the Indian climate.

There is a special fitness about the selection of Delhi as the starting place of the revolution in means of travel and transport which will be eventually brought about. Historical, commercial in their relation to the evolution of transport, and geographical reasons why Delhi should be chosen can be easily supplied. But there is a more directly effective reason for this selection. The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi two years ago was notable for other things besides pageantry. There were probably then more motor-cars in the Moghul Capital than had ever been seen in any Indian city up to that time and the increasing popularity of the automobile of which the trials are an indication dates from the period of the Durbar. At that time the motor car was still too much of a novelty for officials to permit it to display its capabilities in the interests of the motor car industry. This was no doubt as wise a decision as it was in the interests of everybody in Delhi during that crowded time. Elephants, horses, camels, bullocks had to be considered and the enormous press of traffie which ploughed up the Delhi roads rendered motoring scarcely a pleasant and safe exercise for the owners of cars, had it not been restricted in the interests of the public. The advertisement of an accident would not have helped to popularise the motor vehicle and would not have hastened the development of the industry now in train. The presence of the cars in Delhi during the Durbar had, however, its results, and the Trials now taking place in ideal conditions are the sequel of the show of cars then made. The Aligarh has recovered from the effects of the Durbar traffic, though some of the their roads still bear traces of the usage they then received and the air is like wine. The temperature seems to be less cold than during the Durbar days and the breeze as the cars spin along, cuts just enough to be pleasant,. It sets the blood dancing as though exhilarated by an upland gale, and under the influence of this wintry atmosphere competitors and others are beginning the trials in the highest spirits. Some of the cars felt the cold o'nights during the railway journey and wait here, and petrol did not in every case flow easily on Saturday morning, but a little patience overcome that difficulty and most of the cars had trial spins during the day. One of the bigger cars had however, suffered damages on the way out from England and its chances of starting seemed doubtful.

There are thirty-eight cars entered for the trials and the biggest according to horse power is the 30 h. p. Darracq of Mr. Huntley Walker, the the smallest the 3 1-2 h. p. Lenoir of Mr. J. W. Hall of Ahmedabad, English French, Italian and American makers are represented and each by handsome vehicles. If appearance were, however, to be the sole test of merit or if the prize test included a premium for good looks there is little room for doubt that it would be awarded to the imposing Fiat car a 16 h. p. automobile built on long lines and distinguished by its scarlet decoration. It is the representative of Italy being the product of the Fabrica Italiana de Automobile Torino and is owned by Count de Gropello who is driving it in the trials Perhaps the next most conspicuous car among the competitors is Mr. W. L. Sorel's 24 h. p. De Dietrich pointed in white and among the other large cars are Mr. S. F. Edges 20 h. p Napier, Mr. A. J. Dants 20 h p. Thornycroft and the Rajah of Pudukotah, 20 h. p. Gardner-Serpollet. The latter is a steam car and the entrees include two other Gardner Serpollets a 12 h. p. and a 10 h. p. There are nineteen entries of cars under 12 h. p. an indication of the restrictions which cost and cimate have so far imposed on the permit of motoring in India. The great majority of the cars in the competition are, of course, petrol driven but the three steam cars and one or two of which it is understood are to be driven on kerosine increase the interest of the test as to the most suitable vehicles for India. I give below the full test of entries :—

Name of Car.	Horse Power.	Owner.	Driver.
Lenoir......	3 1-2	J W Hall......	Owner
Humberette	5	C A Cooke	Owner
Speedwell	6	C V Scovell...	Owner
Wolseley...	6	Lieut Skelton	Owner
Wolseley...	6	Capt Muter...	Owner
Wolseley...	6	R J Vakil ...	P Taylor
De Dion ...	6	B H Hewett	Owner
Allday	7	J A Kirkbride	Owner
Oldsmobile...	7	K D Wadia...	C R Bissel
Allday.........	7	A Levetus......	Owner
De Dion........	8	D M Dalal...	Owner
De Dion........	8	R A Lamb...	Owner
Darracq.........	8	A Shakespear	Owner
Panhard	8	Hormusji Sorabji.......	Owner
Beaufort......	9-10	H A H Payne	Owner
Gardner Serpollet	10	M C Petit......	Owner
Renault	10	Lieut Rose...	Owner
Rational......	10	L Gresham...	Owner
Humber......	10-12	Major Warren	K D Wadia
Tony Huber	10-12	F B Stewart...	Owner
TurnerMiesse	12	J H Johnson	Owner
Gardner Serpollet......	12	J H Abbott...	Owner
Lanchester.	12	W Leslie......	Owner
Lanchester.	12	Ranji Singhi	...
De Dion....	12	Lionel Inglis	Owner
De Dion......	12	H H Maharaja Scindia	J E Addyman
De Dion......	12	Dr A H Deane	Owner
Darracq......	12	P C Sawyer ...	Owner
Orleans......	12	F A Rodewald	Owner
Darracq......	15	Huntley Walker	...
Clement......	12-16	Arthur Hoare	Owner
Fiat............	16	Count di Groppello.........	Owner
Thorneycroft	20	A J Dent......	Owner
Napier... ...	20	S F Edge	Basil Johnson......
Gardner Serpollet...	20	H H Rajah of Pudukotai ...	...
Dietrich	24	W L Sorel......	Owner
Darracq......	30	Huntley Walker	

There are no fewer than seven prizes offered for competition and the promoters of the Trials, the Motor Union of Western India have every reason to be gratified at the response to their invitation and the interest which their enterprise has aroused The chief distinction for which the cars are competing is the thousand rupee cup presented by H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda for the most reliable car. In a bare test of this character over a course of 800 miles the more powerful cars have the advantage but by limiting the speed between twelve and thirty miles an hour and resticting each day's run the smaller car have been given an equal chance with the larger. The owners of the bigger cars have indeed found fault with the conditions as being much too easy for a test, and some slight modification have been made to meet their views. The small cars are again catered for in a prize of a fifty Guinea cup given by Messrs Jeremiah Lyon and Co. of London for the car making the best performance as regards reliability and costing not more than £500 landed in India. H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior gives a cup worth Rs 500 for the most economical car, the deciding merit being the least expenditure on petrol in comparison with the price and horse power of the vehicle. This prize will be competed for on the first day's run between Delhi and Agra, but it is necessary for cars entering for this cup to complete the whole course to Bombay without disqualification to qualify for the award. For the car in the best condition after the trial, H. H the Maharaja of Mysore presents a trophy valued at Rs. 500. In deciding this award the condition of the car at starting, the time it has been in India and its cost are points to be considered by the judges. A cup of the value of Rs. 250 is given by H H the Maharaja of Kapurthala for the car best suited for destrict work and H H the Nawab of Rampur presents a trophy worth Rs. 250 for the car which combines in the last manner absence of noise, absence of vibration and ease of manipulation. For both these prizes preliminary inspections of the cars were made by the judges on Saturday, but further observations will be made during the trials and as in the case of the other prizes, the cars must complete whole course to qualify. A consolation prize of the value of Rs. 250 complete, the list of trophies. In awarding the prizes for reliability, the decision will be by marks. Each cars will be allotted 1,000 marks at starting from which marks will be deducted for unauthorized stoppages according to time. The details of the course to be traversed are :—

		Miles.
December 26th	Delhi to Agra	133
Do. 27th	Agra to Gowalior	73
Do. 28th	Gwalior to Poona	130
Do. 29th	Poona to Maksi	128
Do. 30th	Maksi to Khal Ghat	93
Do. 31st	Khal Ghat to Dhulia	110
January 1st	Dhulia to Igatpuri	126
Do. 2nd	Igatpuri to Bombay	95

It has been arranged that the cars will be met by Bombay motorists point five miles from the centre of Bombay on the afternoon of the 2nd January, or rather all that have arrived by 3 30 p. m. and they will be escorted in procession to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The committee of the Motor Union of Western India who are responsible for the trials are : The Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E. Chairman, Lieut-Col. M. A. T. Collie I. M. S. vice Chairman ; Messrs. A. H. Deane, E.R. Smetham B.H. Hewett, C. T. Meyer and Capt. W. Jenning R. G. A. with Messrs. T. R. Hill, A. Hoare, Joint Honorary Secretaries. For the purposes of the trials special officers have been appointed. Messrs B. H. Hewett, T. R. Hill and A. Hoar are a Sub-Committee in charge of the trials. Messrs. A T Laing, J D Davar and B H Hewett had charge of the arrangements in Bombay, and the following clerks of the course have been appointed, Delhi to Agra Mr J H Johnson, Agra to Dholpur Mr A N Thorpe C E. through Gwalior territory Mr. H. B. Taylor M I C E, Dhulia District Mr Hugh Wray C. E, Nasik District Mr. J K William C E. The judges are Mr. A. Morton Bell, Capt J H. Dickson, Major C. F. Murray and Mr Joseph Hall M. I. C. E. Capt G C Laing I M S is honorary Surgeon to the party and Mr G F Lund honorary time-keeper.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

ITS SITTING IN BOMBAY.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

The twentieth session of the Indian National Congress—as its friends and supporters euphemistically call it—opened yesterday, in a mammoth pavilion erected on the Crescent site between the Elphinstone College and the P. and O. offices in Bombay, under the presidency of Sir Henry Cotton, who, with Sir William and Miss Wedderburn, had specially come from England to guide its deliberations. The pavilion, with its appurtenances ; its unique construction in the shape of a horse-shoe ; its huge platform for the accommodation of the president, the delegates, and distinguished visitors ; the effects of light and colour which had been utilised to embellish it ; the vast provision of adequate sitting accommodation for an immense concourse ; and the bannerets and bunting and festoons of evergreens and flowers that had been used to add to its minor attractions, presented a spectacle which was unique in its conception and spendid in its execution.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban who had done much to make the Bombay Industrial Exhibition a success, had put forth his best efforts, in the construction of the pavilion and its belongings, to make the sittings of the Congress equally successful and satisfactory. The pavilion occupies an area of 500 feet in length and 400 feet in breadth. The construction of the platform was in the shape of a horse shoe. A dozen entrances have been provided for the visitors, the chief among which is placed opposite the P. and O. offices in Rampart Row. The platform is 250 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, and is covered with rich carpets, 11,000 new chairs, specially ordered out from Austria by telegram, have been arranged for the visitors. The pavilion has a high ornamental ceiling and is decorated with laces and frills of a variety of colours. Forty Kitson's lamps have been erected for the illumination of the enclosure. The cost of the preparations for the sittings of the Congress is roughly estimated at Rs. 20,000.

Amongst those present were :—Sir Henry Cotton Sir. William Wedderburn, Bart ; Mr. Samuel Smith M. P., Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Surandranath Bannerji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. R. J. Shrinivas Rao, the Hon. Mr. N. Krishnam Nair, the Hon. Mr. L. A. G. Raghavaiyer, the Hon. Mr. Bupendra N. Basu, the Hon. Mr. P. Ananda Charlu, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Simri, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Khan Bahadur M. C. Muzban, Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Kr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. Madan Mohan Malavia, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. G. Subramani Ayer, Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal, Mr. N. V. Gokhle, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Khan Bahadur D. D. Boottee, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Mr. R. J. Tata, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. G. N. Nadkarny Mr. Shamrao Vithal, Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivendas and others.

Before midday the delegates and visitors began to arrive at the pavilion, which soon became a scene of great excitement and animation. An army of volunteers was drawn up in a serried phalanx along the main passage to the platform to which ladies and distingushed visitors were escorted by young men decorated with stripes and rosettes. An unusually large number of Parsee ladies, a moderate number of Hindu ladies, and a few Mahommedan ladies, were present and continued to come in up to a late hour. Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. Samuel Smith, and others were heartily cheered as they entered the pavilion until they were escorted to their seats on the platform. At 1 p. m., a great uproar suddenly arose; the volunteers rushed wildly towards the main entrance, to which all eyes were turned ; and Sir Henry Cotton, Sir William and Miss Wedderburn were seen coming up the main passage. All stood up to honour the President elect as he passed by. As he walked up to the steps of the platform, he saw the portraits of himself and Sir William Wedderburn suspended on each side of the platform entrance, which was decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, surmounted by a floral device representing the word "Welcome." So enthusiastic was the ovation to the President elect, that it was impossible for some short time to preserve order and restore quietness. A number of Hindu girls then sang the National Congress Anthem. About 1-15 p. m., Sir P. M. Mehta, as the chairman of the Reception Committee, rose to address the Congress and was frequently applauded, particularly at the references he made to Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Hume, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. He spoke for about an hour and a quarter.

SIR P. M. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the Delegates, said : I count it a piece of singular good fortune that I should stand before you here to-day, to tender to you, my brother Delegates of the Twentieth Indian National Congress, the same cordial, sincere and earnest welcome, on behalf of the Reception Committee, which it was my pride and privilege to tender to you on this very Congress platform exactly this day fifteen years ago. It is a piece of still greater good fortune for which both you and I cannot but be equally thankful, that I am supported on this occasion as on the last by the presence amongst us of one than whom India had never a warmer, truer, more devoted, more self-sacrificing, more faithful and more constant friend—you see him on my right, Sir William Wedderburn—whose name is now a household word amongst us, cherished with tender respect and affection. A noble type of the high-minded and high-souled Englishman at his best, it is owing to the fact of the existence and activity of such Englishmen in the ranks of Anglo-Indians and Civilians that our hopes and our aspirations escape from despair, and our attachment and out loyalty to British rule are preserved and strengthened. It never rains but it pours, says the proverb, which in its ignorance of the scheme of Providence attributes to it partiality and favouritism, and I am tempted to boast of another piece of good fortune at finding that my Chairmanship is on this occasion as on the last destined to be illustrated by the presidency of another such Englishman as I have described, Anglo-Indian and Civilian, who has not yesterday or to-day, but throughout a career rising from the lowest to almost the highest step of the Civilian ladder, uniformly and consistently realized that he best served the interests of his own country and the great service to which he belonged, by strictly and faithfully adhering to a policy of true, righteousness and sympathy. But that is another story which will be presently unfolded at due length after I have tried, if not tired your patience for some time longer. I cannot however pass on without congratulating ourselves on the presence of a gentleman, one of the oldest and most respected Members of Parliament, who has for years, quietly and unostentatiously, but none the less nobly and earnestly, raised his voice in the interests of this country. I refer to Mr. Samuel Smith. But in the midst of these manifold congratulations, my vanity is checked by the reflexion that after all, however man may propose, it is God who disposes. We looked forward at one time with enthusiastic anticipations to gaze on the kindly, radiant, and loving countenances of three, perhaps the oldest, patriarchs of the Congress. But the call of duty, which never calls him in vain, has deprived us of the presence of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, and imperative considerations of health have deprived us of the opportunity of seeing once again the beloved and revered Founder of this body Mr. Hume, and if I may so, his eldest son, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. But absent as they are, we will tell them that their names and deeds are and will for ever be cherished in our hearts with love, veneration and gratitude.

KINGDOM OF BOMBAY.

And now, gentlemen, I trust that you will not think that I unduly indulge in the inveterate habit of the people of this "Kingdom of Bombay" to consider ourselves superior to all the rest of the country when, in view of the active and passive opposition offered in past years in other parts, to the measures for accommodating the Congress, I congratulate myself on the fact that the account given by Sir William Hunter in his book on Lord Reay's Administration as to the character of the relations between Europeans and Indians in this Presidency has been amply borne out by the way in which we have been helped in securing the best sites available in Bombay for our manifold purposes. We have received kindly and generous assistance from officials and non-officials alike in a spirit of broad-minded liberality, justifying Sir William Hunter's observation, that "the competition of races, although as keen as in any other Provinces is here tempered by common interests, mutual forbearance and a certain reciprocal respect which impart a moderation to Bombay public opinion and to the Bombay Press in political crises." The "Pioneer" said the other day that we shall presently denounce the Government that so kindly lent us the Oval as wicked. Let me assure it that we in Bombay however, use no violent language ; and when we have to criticize Government, for even the "Pioneer" will not insist that it is beyond criticism, we will only call it erring and misguided.

THE CONGRESS A SHOW.

But when I complacently congratulate ourselves on securing the best and healthiest sites for this year's Congress, I approach the question of this Pavilion and of the Encampment for your residence with some amount of nervousness. We have been told by some candid friends, or, if they will pardon me for saying so, by some critics who profess to be our friends only to be able to criticize us the more effectively, that we are only spasmodically wasting our energies, that this Congress gathering is only a show and a saturnalia of uncouth oratory, and that we are wantonly and extravagantly throwing away on an evanescent tamasha monies which could be devoted to more solid and useful purposes. Now this criticism strikes me, gentlemen, as very much like the criticism applied by Revenue Officers to the impoverished ryot when they try to explain away agrarian indebtedness by the extravagance of his expenditure on festive and mourning occasions. As a matter of fact, the extravagance of the ordinary ryot on such occasions consist only in a few brass ornaments, a few sweetmeats and an unlimited amount of tomtom. So is it with us. Our Pavilion is not a gothic temple with marble pillars and tesselated floors; it is a structure of unhewn posts and canvas decorated with strips of cheap muslin of Congress colors to look gay. We have not housed you in palatial buildings; the canvas camp in which you are lodged has all and more than all the severity of military exigences in a far campaign. To the amount thus spent, our kind friends insist upon adding the travelling charges, as if all the delegates would never have during Christmas stirred out of their houses to enjoy the Christmas holidays, even if they were not attending the Congress. But even taking the whole total thus added up, I venture gentlemen, to say boldly that all this and much more would be well-spent for fulfilling the purpose for which the Congress has been organized, and for achieving the aim and end for which the Congress is constituted. To those who decry the monies spent upon it as monies wasted on a show and a tamasha, I would say that they are no more men of real insight and true imagination than those whom one of the greatest of English poets—Wordsworth—has described with such infinite pity for their incapacity to enter into the true inwardness of things:—

A primrose by the river brim,
A yellow primrose is to him,
And it is nothing more.

But if you realize it clearly and fully, there is no purpose more important, no mission more sacred, than the one that the Congress fulfils in the three short days to which it confines its sessions. It would be absurd to say that the Congress meets to deliberate on discuss and decide all the important subjects with which it deals. That task must be and is largely performed in the course of the year by such institutions as we may possess for forming Indian public opinion, in the common intercourse of social life, in local bodies more or less active, in the native press which is undoubtedly daily growing more and more capable and potent. At the end of the year we all meet together from different parts of the country, representatives of the people, not selected, it is true, by any authoritative or scientific process, but still representatives in all the various ways in which virtual representation works itself out in the early stages of its progressive development, representatives who are of the people and in immediate touch and contact with them, representatives realizing in themselves the wants, the wishes, the sentiments, the aspirations of the people, representatives whose education has qualified them to ponder over grave questions of policy and principle in their application to the administration and Government of this country in all their complex relations of a foreign rule, representatives into whom education has instilled an earnest, devoted, and enlightened loyalty to the British Crown and a keen solicitude for the safety and permanence of the British Empire in which, they are firmly persuaded lie implanted the roots of the welfare, the prosperity and the good Government of this country, I say, we Delegates, representatives of the people, meet together at the end of the year to give voice to the public opinion of the country taking shape and formulating throughout the year, to present our Petition of Rights, our Grand Remonstrance, our appeal and our prayer for a firm and unfaltering grasp of a policy of wisdom and righteousness, for the reversal of retrograde measures inconsistent with such a policy and for the adoption of means steadily ensuring the gradual development of free political progress.

"Broadening slowly down from precedent to precedent."

Such an appeal and such a prayer can be most effectively offered at a great gathering like this by the unanimous voice of Delegates assembling from all parts of the country. If, gentlemen, we did nothing more than make this solemn petition and this earnest prayer, we shall not have spent our monies in vain, we shall not have laboured for nought.

But we are told that we have done this for long and we have done this in vain. I absolutely dispute both these propositions. Has this Congress really grown old and grey, and has it really effected nothing? I reply that the Congress has not yet attained its majority; I reply that the surest testimony to the value of its achievements direct and indirect, and the force of its influence, is to be found in the very policy of reaction and retrogression which it has from time to time provoked, the tide, following each successive ebb of which policy takes us, you may be sure, further and further on the path of progress and emancipation. To estimate this position rightly, let me lay before you the confession of faith of a devout and irreclaimable Congressman like myself. I am an inveterate, I am a robust optimist like my late friend Mahadeva Govind Ranade. I believe in divine guidance through human agency. It may be the fatalism of the East, but it is an active, not a passive fatalism, a fatalism which recognizes that the human wheels of the machinery must actively work to fulfil their appointed task. My humanity saves me from the despair that seizes more impatient souls like those who have recently preached a gospel of despondency—I always seek hope and consolation in the words of the poet:

"I have not made the world and He that has made it will guide."

I derive patience from the same poet's teaching.

"My faith is large in time, and that which shapes it to some perfect end."

ROCK OF HOPE AND PATIENCE.

My steadfast loyalty is founded upon this rock of hope and patience. Seeking the will of Providence, like Oliver Cromwell in dispensations rather than revelations, seeing God's will like him in fulfilment of events. I accept British rule, as Ranade did, as a dispensation so wonderful, a little island set at one end of the world establishing itself in a far continent as different could be, that it would be folly not to accept it as a declaration of God's will. But, as I have often said, when, in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence this country was assigned to the care of England, the choice was offered to her as to Israel of old: "Behold I have placed before you a blessing and a curse; a blessing if ye will obey the Commandments of the Lord your God; a curse if ye will not obey the Commandments of the Lord your God, but go after other Gods whom ye have not known." The possession of India would be a blessing to England if administered in the spirit of righteousness; a curse if in the seductive spirit of worldliness. We cordially confess that in the main England has chosen wisely and well. The great and far seeing statesmen who presided at the consolidation of British rule in India proclaimed that the declared policy of the Crown in India should be one of righteousness, and they firmly and unequivocally announced it by the voice of the great and good Queen who then wore the Crown. But the acceptance and announcement of a policy of righteousness is one thing, its application another. The adhesion to such a policy is not determined in a day; it is not established without a long struggle between the forces of righteousness and those of worldliness, like unto the struggle between Hormazd and Ahriman. Even the chosen people of the Hebrew God continually relapsed, in spite of solemn covenants, into the worship of the Gods of idolatry. Therefore it is that, while the oscillations and vicissitudes of the struggle go on, the hope expressed by the Viceroy in his reply to the address of the Bombay Corporation and echoed by Lord Ampthill before the Madras Corporation that there may be no two parties about England in India is premature and practically futile. Such a hope is unreasonable and impracticable, while the pledges about quality of the Great Proclamation of 1858 are kept in the letter and broken in the spirit, while the distinctions of race, colour and creed abolished by our Magna Charta are re-introduced under the plausible guise of being distinctions based on the distinctive merits and qualifications inherent in race, while the burdens of Imperial Empire, which should be borne by the Empire including the Colonies, are disproportionately and heavily thrown on Indian finances, while attempt after attempt is made to pass on to the Indian Exchequer, Military expenditure supposed to be necessitated by the vulnerable position of India, but really designed to meet supposed imperialistic exigences, while the Indian subjects of his Majesty are allowed to be deprived of their rights of equal citizenship in the undisguised interests of the white races against the dark in a way which responsible Ministers of the Crown gravely declared furnished a just cause of war against the Boers, while the economic relations between the two countries are adjusted more in the interests of the predominant than of the impotent partner, while the development of the industries of the country is neglected or hampered for fear of competition with English Industries, while the "consuming love" for India in the breasts of the rulers has more the colour and character of affection toward a fosterchild or a step-son than the equal and engrossing love for a natural son, while the results of a really bona fide and laborious Commission like the Public Service Commission, imperfect as they were are attempted to be set aside and restricted by autocratic action, while the percentages of the admission of the native into the public service are estimated not by the only true test of comparison with the promises made and rights established after public enquiry and deliberate action, but by the increases and decreases with those of years long previous to such pledges and promises totally ignoring the recognition of subsequent years of "the just claims of the natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service" as stated in the Resolution of the Government of India appointing the Public Service Commission, while the people are being emasculated by the wholesale operation of the Arms Act to the future detriment of the interests of both England and India, while the small modicum of independence possessed by the Indian Universities is ruthlessly annihilated, and the Universities turned substantially into departments of Government, so that the breeding of the discontented B. A., "that distinct political dangers," may be stopped or limited and while—but it is not needful to go on any further. We thus see that the hope of there being no two parties about England in India is not founded in the realities of the situation. It is another form of the same advice that has been also recently showered upon us by Viceroys and Lieutenant Governors that there should be no political agitation in this country. I wish to speak with all respect for thes disinterested advisers; but I cannot help comparing them to that delightful "Poor man's friend" Sir John Bowley, so admirably depicted by Dickens:—

"Your only business, my good fellow, is with me. You needn't trouble yourself to think about anything. I will think for you; I know what is good for you I am your perpetual Parent. Such is the dispensation of an allwise Providence. * * * What man can do, I do. I do my duty as the Poor Man's Friend and Father; and I endeavour to educate his mind, by inculcating on all occasions the one great lesson which that class requires, that is, entire Dependence on myself. They have no business whatever with themselves." I venture to say that to accept this advice would be equally demoralizing to the rulers and the ruled. It ignores all the laws of human progress, it ignores the workings of human nature, it ignores environment and surroundings. We may be as well told to cease to breathe, to think or to feel. Political agitation there will always be. The only question is whether we should suppress and bottle up our feelings and hopes and aspirations and our grievances in the innermost recesses of our own hearts in the secret conclaves of our own brethren or deal with them in the free light of open day. The former course would be preferred by the prophets of despair. We gentlemen, prefer the latter, because we have faith in the ultimate wisdom, beneficence, and righteousness of the English people. Curiously enough, gentlemen, this advice to cease political agitation found an echen, where one would have least expected it in a corner of Bengal. To our astonishment, we were one day treated to a homily at a Provincial Conference in that Presidency on the thesis that subject races could have no politics. We were exhorted to abandon them in favour of Industrial and Scientific Organzations I trust, gentlemen, I will not be taken to undervalue the good work done in establishing the Association for the advancement of Industrial Science; it is already doing excellent work in conferring various industrial and technical scholarships of Rs. 100 and more. But I may be allowed to say that when I read the reports of the public meeting at which the Association was inaugurated, I could not help wondering whether our European friends who were actively supporting the movement were doing so with the hope of weaning our Bengali brethern from the bad habit to which they are supposed to be specially addicted of excessive politic agitation, or whether our Bengali friend were endeavouring to coax their European friends ts help them by specious professions of giving up their favourite vice and turning out reformed characters. I will abstain however from attributing motives as we are now prepetually advised to do by those who preach but never practise the virtue. It is needless to seriously controvert the thesis advanced by these Bengali friends, utterly unhistoric and unmanly as it is. If they will pardon me, I will only tell them how I regard them.

THE ESAUS OF BENGAL.

They seem to me to be the Esaus of Bengal ready to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. However fragrant and nourshing that pottage may be represented to be, we will not sell our birth-right for it. But I am sure that there is no difficulty in retaining both the one and the other, the birth-right as well as the pottage.

But, gentlemen, let us go back to the pendulum which we have left to oscillate between righteousness and worldliness for too long a time, and see how for the Congress has worked in propelling it in the right direction. Never had the pendulum oscillated so violently as in Lord Lytton's time. The policy of righteousness was openly scouted. It was declared that having won India by breaking all the Ten Commandments, it was too late to govern it on the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. The country was thrown into a state of doubt and perplexity, of alarm and uneasiness. From this unfortunate position it was rescued by the advent of Lord Ripon. In him we get back the true old English statesman, wise in his noble generosity and far sighted in his righteousness. Englishmen will never known the true value of Lord Ripon's services to British rule. He added buttresses of enduring strength to the citadel of our loyalty. It is to him we owe that in the darkest days of gloom and reaction we always confidently look forward to rays of light and hope. Except perhaps the great measure of local self-Government and that of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which was intensely unpopular with the Zamindars of Bengal, he conferred no impossible boons or charters on us. He did not tell us as the present Viceroy did in his last Budget speech that "I do not think that the salvation of India is to be sought in the field of politics at the present stage of her development and it is not my conception to earn a cheap applause by offering so called boons for which the country is not ready and for which my successors and not I would have to pay the price." Neither was it Lord Ripon's conception of statesmanship nor did he confer any boons for which the country was not ripe. But again to use the words of the self-same speech, he heartily and genuinely sympathised, with the real and progressive sympathy of true Liberalism as Mr. Mosley recently defined it in America, and not with the narrow prejudice of conservative fear and mistrust of all progress and liberty, "with the aspirations of the Indians towards greater national unity and with their desire to play a part in the public life of the country." As these twofold sentiments are enunciated in the Budget speech, there is confusion, instead of correlation between them.

THE SALVATION OF INDIA.

Why is the salvation of India not to be sought at least partially, on the field of politics at all times now and hearafter, if official sympathy, with Indian aspirations and desire to play a part in the public life of this country, is deep and genuine? How can these aspirations and desire be even gradually achieved, unless we are allowed to play at all times a modest and temperate part on the field of politics? And I venture to say it is unfair and unjust to charge us with desiring to play any but a most modest and temperate part on the field of politics, and to warn us off altogether from it. How easily we are satisfied, when we are assured of sympathetic and righteous treatment by a frank and convinced acceptance of the principles of policy underlying the pledges and promises given to us, is shown by the fact that little as he actually did for us, Lord Ripon's name and fame are reverently and imperishably cherished in the hearts of the millions of this country. The establishment of the Congress was almost synchronous with the departure of Lord Ripon from this country. Ever since then, we have been endeavouring to formulate and place before Government measures upon which the country has come almost to an unanimous opinion as needed for the purpose of redressing grievances as well as promoting the legitimate welfare and progress of the people. It is a task which we undertook under a strong sense of duty. If as the Viceroy eloquently said in his last Budget speech, "the country and its educated classes were making a steady advance on the path of intellectual and moral progress," it would have been a grave dereliction of duty if they had not come forward on the field of politics and, as I now repeat, what I repeated before, if they had not devoted their new culture and their energy to the task, not of supplanting their rulers, but of supplementing the endeavours of the best and most sagacious among them by proposing modifications and developments based on their peculiar, intuitive, and native knowledge and informations, and suggested in gratitude and loyalty by that enlightenment and education which we freely admit has been one of the most precious gifts bestowed upon us by British rule. A wise and prudent statesman would so encourage us in performing this task by kindly sympathy and advice as to compel us, so to say, to perform it with anxious care and moderation. To me it seems a grave political blunder to engender bitterness and excess by treating the Congress with dislike and resentment.

ETTITUDE OF ENGLISH FRIENDS.

It is for this reason that I deplore the attitude of our English friends towards the Congress. They have failed to understand the somewhat curious phenomenon, which they have recently observed of some of our co-workers condemning the Congress for its disappointing inutility, and they have exultingly pointed out that this condemnation has proceeded from what has been considered the extreme wing of the Congress, and they have received their denunciation of us with cheers. But let our rulers try to realize that the men whom they cheer do not possibly desire to abandon altogether the field of politics, but may in time be carried away vainly to imagine that the failure of constitutional methods like those of the Congress were an argument to substitute others not so strictly temperate. However that may be, I repeat now, as before, that we of the Congress have always steadily and firmly conceived our mission to be imposed by duty, sanctified by patriotism and guided by loyalty, unswayed by the resentment of our rulers, or by the despairing counsels of the pessimists among ourselves. Therefore it is that our mission has been blest and our labours have not been in vain. I thus come back to relate the record of the achievements of the Congress. I can do so briefly, as it has been excellently summarized in the last number of "India," a paper whose valuable services to our cause, have not, I am afraid, been so fully appreciated as they have deserved showing how imperfect are we ourselves,—a good thing to remember, especially when we are engaged in criticizing others. Our earliest efforts were directed towards securing a platform from which we could authoritatively expound our views, and they bore fruit in 1892 in the passing of the IndianCouncils Act for enlarging and expanding the Councils, and substantially and practically introducing the principle of election in the appointment of their members. The voice of the Congress was potent in obtaining the Commission for enquiring into Indian Expenditure. Our demand for Simultaneous Examinatons for the Indian Civil Service was so far successful that Mr. Paul's motion in favour of it was accepted by the House of Commons. The strenuous opposition to reduce the motion into practice offered by the Indian Government has hitherto prevailed. We had however obtained the Public Service Commission whose recommendations, though not going far enough as we desired, and further throttled by the Government of India, still laid down principles, from which, alas, it is now attempted to retreat by autocratic action without any new public enquiry or deliberation. We have also urgently pressed upon the attention of Government, perhaps the most far-reaching and anxious problem of Indian administration, the economic problem of the poverty of the people and its concomitant agrarian indebtedness; and though Government fight shy of the only true remedies, it is still a hopeful sign to see them labouring to discover less unpalatable solutions of the problem. Following upon the half-hearted trial of agricultural banks long suggested by us, we may still induce them to grant the enquiry so influentially recommended by the Indian Famine Union. Very early in our history we proved so conclusively the essential desirability in the interests of sound and just administration of the separation of judicial and executive functions that a statesman like Lord Dufferin felt constrained to admit it to be a counsel of perfection and we have so far succeeded that now it is only on the score of expense that the change is ostensibly shelved, the real reason being the strong disinclination of District Officers to part with power once enjoyed, as if Revenue Officers did not possess power enough and to spare, with stringent Land Revenue Codes and the jealous exclusion of the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in revenue matters. One of the earliest subjects which engaged the attention of the Congress was the urgent need of a thorough reform and reorganization of the Police Force. The forecast of the Report of the Police Commission published in England has ultimately borne out the national view of the character of the force against the official view which continued to insist that the aspersions to which the police was popularly subject were largely unjust and undeserved. In this connexion I may be permitted to say one word as to the bureaucratic policy now in vogue with regard to the reports of, and evidence taken by, so called Commissions. Formerly the reports and evidence were immediately issued to give time for public discussion and criticism before Government proceeded to deal with them. At St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta the other day, Sir Andrew Fraser vindicated the new policy not only with regard to the report of the Police Commission, but with regard also to other important subject engaging the attention of Government, stating as an axiomatic truth that no statement could be properly made in regard to them till the decision of the Secretary of State for India was received. It seems to benighted non-officials like us that this course is an exaggeration of the demoralized attitude of a secret and irresponsible bureaucracy as Sir C. Dilke called it. The Secretary of State in this way arrives at a decision under the inspiration of the Government of India without the benefit of open and public discussion. And we know how hopeless it is to expect any modification of the decrees issued by the Secretary of State from subsequent discussion, and criticism. Indeed in such cases we are gravely told that it would be sacrilegious to touch with profane hands the tablets sent down from Mount Sinai.

THE BUREAUCRATS OF INDIA.

The mischief thus done is so incalculable, that I would fain take the liberty to ask the bureaucrats of our Indian administration to ponder on the observations of one of the ablest and keenest of political thinkers—Mr. Walter Bagehot—"No only" says he, "does a bureaucracy tend to under Government in point of quality; it tends to over-Government in point of quantity. The trained official hates the rude, untrained public He thinks they are stupid, ignorant, reckless—that they cannot tell their own interest. A bureaucracy is sure to think that its duty is to augment official power, official business, or official members rather then leave free the energies of mankind; it over-does the quantity of Government as well as impairs its quality." These words were spoken of bureaucracy in civilized European countries. They apply with ten-fold force in this country with its Official Secrets Act which it is a mistake to suppose is inert while it does not explode in public prosecutions. The Act puts a premium on corruption, on the one hand, and on the other it surely and inevitably deteriorates and demoralizes irresponsible officials working in the dark.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CONGRESS.

To resume our narrative of the achievements of the Congress. We were the first, in spite oif spurious claims to the honor, to draw attention in vew of the poverty of the agricultural masses to the need of technical and industrial education, and forced it in many practical ways on the attention of the people as well as Government. In this connexion, I trust that the scheme of an Institute of Research may not be allowed to fail on account of the death of Mr. Tata, a death the whole country deplores but may soon become an accomplished fact, a magnificent monument of the patriotism and munificence of its author. We have also pressed upon Government the great cause of temperance. We advocated from the first reduction in the oppressive burden of the Salttax and the raising of the assessable minimum of the income-tax, both which reforms have been recently carried out. I think I need not proceed further with my enumeration. It is an honorable record. It is a record which leaves no room for disappointment or dispair. But further, as is again well pointed out in "India," what is particularly apt to be over looked that "we are by no means sure but the greatest work of all is its negative work, where the results do not appear in any particular reform or political change." And I may well repeat here, to cheer our hearts and brace our energies the beautiful lines quoted by Mr. Hume in his letter to us published in "India,"

"For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seemed here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, true creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main."

Laden with these gains, the Congress comes back to "its own native land." I well remember the day when we launched it anxiously, but hopefully, 15 years ago. When it came back to us in 1889 a babe only five years old, it had already broadened and strengthened wonderfully. It again comes back to us fifteens years after, a handsome lad on the point o attaining his majority. It has not escaped some jealousy and rivalry. Other children whom we are assured were pretty and handsome have been pressed upon us as deserving our love an affection. Well gentlemen, our hearts are large and our minds are broad, and what we have done is that we have incontinently adopted them all. One, you will see in this very pandal, a gentle and solemn little lady in a grave gathering assembling immediately after us. Another you will see, robust and vigorous, decorated with jewels and ornaments wrought in this very country, on the Oval yonder. But gentlemen, our affections remain unchanged from our eldest-born and we refuse to deprive him of his rights of primogeniture.

I think, gentlemen, I have said enough to show that we have met here together from all parts of the country to pursue a noble mission, hallowed to us from a sense of duty, of patriotism, and of loyalty, all welded together by the principles of justice and righteousness which after all is said and done, we gratefully recognize as the dominant principles of English rule in this country. We truly and earnestly respond to the words in which Lord Curzon adjured us the other day on his landing—"I pray, I pray the Native Community in India, to believe in the good faith, in the high honor, and in the upright purpose of my countrymen." Gentlemen, it is because we do sincerely believe in that good faith, in that high honor and that upright purpose, that we meet here in the open light of day to appeal to their noble and righteous impulses, by all lawful and constitutional means, so to discharge the sacred trust reposed in them by Providence, that it may redound to the glory and greatness of both countries. But I must be pardoned for saying that when we respond to this prayer, we do not respond to it in the slavish spirit in which the great Earl of Strafford exhorted the people of England to obey the King; 'Let them attend upon his will with confidence in his justice, belief in his wisdom, and assurance in his parental affections." We respond to it rather in the spirit of an ideal sketched—I will take an extremely modern instance—by a highly placed Anglo-Indian Civil Servant whom—though you will be perhaps surprised to hear it—I venture to describe as a Congresswala in disguise, as eloquent and as far-reaching as some of our own elders, say, Surendranath Bannerjee or Lalmohan Ghose. I refer to Sir William Lee-Warner. At an address delivered by him at the Elphinstone College Union, Sir William Lee-Warner eloquently depicted the ideal towards which British rule in India was tending:—

"It is no narrow principle of a paternal Government or a rule for the benefit of the ruler which sent forth the Roman with his poet's sailing orders.

Tu regero imperio pupulos Romane memento, or which fostered differences as adding the central authority, Devide ej et impera. Its aim is less to govern than to call forth the progressive capacity and to teach self-government. It desires "to lift up the lower ranks of society and the subject to the pedestal of the ruler. 'Humanity' and 'Heaven's light our guide,' are its watch words, and they are embodied in your Magna Charta the Queen's proclamation, issued by the ruler whose authority had just been defied and restorted by the sword. There are three supreme ideas of mankind, the family, the nation and humanity. The Hindu and the Greek ruler thought of the first, the Roman empire of the second; but the British nation accepts the last and highest as its ruling idea. I venture to point out to you that from God's nature the British nation has learnt the grand idea of humanity, and that the legislation and administration of India under the Queen bears testimony to her Majesty's desire to recognize a progressive future as before all those committed to her care. The protection of the weak, equality in the eye of the law, justice, and a common participation in the benefits, and when the time comes, in the task of good government are at least the aims which the British Government sets before it."

It is in the active spirit of this ideal that we respond, and respond cordially, to Lord Curzon's prayer to believe in the good faith, in the high honor, and in the upright purpose of his countrymen. May we pray in return that when we ask to be allowed to co-operate in this noble task, that Lord Curzon and his countrymen will believe that we too of the Congress are inspired by duty, patriotism and loyalty..

I again tender to you my warmest welcome—a welcome mixed of gratitude for the past and high hope for the future with Patience and Perseverance for our motto. Let us take to our hearts the homely but noble words of Longfellow:—

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait."

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, who was greeted with cheers, proposed that Sir Henry Cotton be elected to the chair. He said:

Mr. Surrendranath Bannerji in moving the election of President said its was his agreeable duty to lay before them a proposition which he was confident would meet with their unanimous and enthusiastic concurrence. On behalf of those present as well as on behalf of himself, he proposed that Sir Henry Cotton be elected President of the 20th Indian National Congress, (Applause.) He said there were occasions in the life time of a man, when the performance of a public duty imparted a pleasure by its association with a strong personal feeling, when the performance of what might be regarded a call to public duty was turned into a higher function by the inspirating touch of grateful enthusiasm, such an occasion had now presented itself to him. He had known Sir Henry for the last thirty years. He had known him as a close personal friend, as a servant of the British Government in his official as well as non-official relations, as a great actor on the public stage and he would say that his one predominating impulse of life had been to serve the people of India—(Applause)—to make the British Rule acceptable to the people by imparting into it the elements of personal sympathy and above all to base the Empire of his Sovereign on the hope and conviction of his people and upon a practical recognition by Government of this country, of such principles as were calculated to facilitate the transition, which would sooner-later take place from a harsh and unsympathetic regime into a regime of kindness, trust and confidence of his Government such had been the high ideals of Sir Henry Cotton's public life. He (the Speaker) thought he was not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when he said that no member of the Civil Service had come within a measurable distance of popularity which it was the high privilege of Sir Henry Cotton to have enjoyed during his official career, and which now that he has retired had crystalised into an endearing affection of head and heart It was a most significant fact that one who was until recently in the responsible post of Governor of a Province, had come to undertake the responsible duty of President of the Congres. It was an open declaration from one, who was until recently a trusted servant of Government, that he was of opinion that the Congress movement was not only legitimate but that it was the duty of every Englishmen to sympathise with that movement and to support it. Sir Henry's official career had come to a close, but it had entered upon a new career with splendid results. Referring to the Tibet Expedition, he said it was condemned by a strong body of Englishman and it was a melancholy meanness to make India pay the charges of that expidition. Thanks were due to the liberal electors of the East Nottingham for nominating Sir Henry Cotton as a member of Parliament. They were all grateful to that liberal constituency and they all hope and prayed that he might be returned, not only as a member for the East Nottingham, but as a member of all India (Applause). It was stated that every member of Parliament was a member for India. If that was so, the fortune of this country would have been very different and the debate on the Indian Budget would not have been discussed before an empty house. It was quite a different case with Sir Henry Cotton. He showed the affection of the whole Indian people, and the Indian affairs would largely claim the attention of Sir Henry Cotton when he became member for the East Nottingham as also for all India. Upon these claims he (the Speaker) submitted the name of Sir Henry Cotton as President of the Congress. (Loud Applause).

Mr. C. Sankeran Nair seconded the proposition and Pandit Madad and Mohum Malvia supported it.

Sir P. M. Mehta said telegrams and letters of congratulation had been received from various parts of India, which would be published in the official report of the Congress. At 2-45 p.m., amidst prolonged cheers, he installed Sir Henry Cotton in the President's chair.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Sir Henry Cotton, in addressing the Congress, said:

It is true that the reforms we advocate depend for the most part on their adoption by public opinion in England. Recall the case for Ireland! Internal agitation in Ireland was the necessary stepping-stone of reform, but by itself it accomplished little: it was only when Irish agitation forced itself upon English Liberal statesmen and was supplemented by a powerful phalanx of opinion in England, that any concessions were allowed to the sister island. And so it is in the case of India. The remedy for both countries is the same. The opportunity of a peaceful solution rests in both cases with the English people, who alone have it in their hands to effect a material modification in the attitude of Government through the pressure of public opinion from the Mother Country. In this lies the value of your British Committee in London. Perhaps you do not always recognise the services which have been rendered to your cause by the untiring exertions of the members of that Committee, who unceasingly place the Indian view of Indian affairs before the British public by means of Parliament, the Press, and the platform. The work of this Committee deserves from you more generous support than it has received. It is from this point of view, also, that lies the importance of increasing the representation in Parliament of those who are not only possessed of an adequate knowledge of Indian affairs, but are also imbued with a hearty sympathy for the grievances and aspirations of the Indian people. You owe a deep debt of gratitude to those honourable members who are always willing to press Indian questions upon the House, of whom I would especially mention Messrs. Schwann and Roberts: Mr. Caine, alas! is lost to us; but I need not tell you that the number of men in the present House of Commons who combine this knowledge and sympathy may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Remember that it is in the House of Commons that the great questions on which the fate of India depends must be ultimately decided.

MEMBERS FOR INDIA.

We want more Members for India Yes indeed! But remember also that the use of that phrase cannot but ring a delusive note. Do not deceive yourselves or expect too much. We want to hear more of India in the House of Commons. We want members of the House who will devote themselves to India as an integral and not the least important part of the British dominions, as a portion of the Empire which is not directly represented, and calls, therefore, for their special attention; but we cannot expect from them that undivided devotion to Indian interests to which we are so accustomed in this country from our own leaders. Sir Henry Fowler once declared that all the members of the House of Commons were members for India, but this is the very apotheosis of cant, and we have only to be present in the gallery of the House when Indian questions are under discussion to realise that no statement could be further from the truth. India returns no representatives to Parliament; and even the most friendly members for Parliamentary constituencies are not returned to represent India in the House, but their own constituents. They never can be members for India in the strict sense of the expression, for the first claim upon a member of the House of Commons is and always must be, held upon him by this constituents.

THE FUNCTIONS OF PARLIAMENT.

Remember, also, what are the relations between the Imperial Parliament and theIndian Government. "It is not our business," said Mr. Gladstone on a memorable occasion, to advise what machinery the Indian Government should use. It is our business to give to those representing her Majesty's Government in India ample information as to what we believe to be sound principles of government. It is also the duty and function of this House to comment upon any case in which we think the authorities in India have failed to give due effect to those principles but in the discharge of their high administrative functions, or as to the choice of means, there is no doubt that that should be left in their hands. These words convey a wise warning that the duty of England towards India is to form convictions on the general policy which should guide the Government and to stimulate and strengthen and control the authorities in putting them into practice. They do not imply any abnegation of the responsibilities of Parliament for the good government of India, and there is little echo in them of the pitiful appeal of the Indian bureaucracy to preserve India from Parliamentary interference. But they are a timely reminder to us that the function of Parliament is not to make any attempt to extend its direct rule to India, and that the details of administration must be left to the local authorities, upon whom must rest the personal responsibility of giving effect to the general principles which are laid down for their guidance.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

All these are qualifications which it is necessary for us to bear in mind, but the great enduring fact remains that the Parliament of Great Britain and the people of England are the final arbiters of India's destinies. It is not in India itself that the fate of India will ultimately be determined. Those are blind, and worse than blind, who ignore or depreciate the importance of the work that devolves on your English associates and on the delegates whom you may send from India to educate and build up the growth of English public opinion in regard to India. The present is one of those critical periods that recur every few years. No one can say precisely when a General Election will take place. But everyone knows that it cannot be much longer delayed and in all human probability the interval between the twentieth and twenty-first Congress will witness that great upheaval to which we are looking forward in party politics a home, the expulsion of the present Government from office and the formation of another in its place, the appointment of a Liberal Secretary of State for India, and the beginning of a period during which it is reasonable to expect, not only the undoing of many of the mistakes committed during ten dark years of reaction, but also some definite advance in the work of reconstruction. We stand at the parting of the ways. We see before us a period of hope of which for so long we have been unable to catch a gleam. But in order that this period may be rendered fruitful much will need to be done, and assuredly one of the first and most important things is that the Indian National Congress should clearly and emphatically put forward its proposals, organise and inspire its forces and make all necessary preparations for an epoch-marking campaign.

THE GROWTH OF A NATIONAL SPIRIT.

What is the great political problem that lies before you? What is the real meaning of the movement which has brought you together to-day and animates your thoughts and action? It is the conciousness that your organisation is a national one, and that you are working together in the formation of a national movement with common sentiments of interest and patriotism. The different races, the numberless castes classes, and creeds of India are welded together in your ranks. This is primarily the result of education, the inestimable boon which, in accordance with a noble and liberal policy, England has extended to India. It is education, and education on English methods and on the lines of Westeren civilisation, that has served to unite the varying forces among the Indian populations. The English language is the channel through which you are now able to meet on a common platform, and to give expression to your common interests and aspirations. At the same time the railways, the steamships, the post office, and the telegraph have played their part in closing the gap that used to keep the different provinces of India as under. I rejoice to see that this great movement is fully recognised by your countrymen. It advances by leaps and bounds. The unmistakable yearning for nationality finds its utterance through a newspaper Press which has now become a potent factor in your politics. I have watched the growth of this Press, rising, in little more than one generation, from struggling, obscure, and fitful efforts, into an organ of great power, criticising the measures of Government with remarkable independence and vigour, and continually checking the abuses of executive authority. I am not blind to its imperfections, but it is impossible not to admire the ability and patriotism with which it is conducted. The unanimaity of this Press is as marked as the increase of its influence. The whole of its influence is in the direction of nationalisation. A single note is struck, In every large town in India, newspapers are new published, identical in their spirit and in their common object, all aiming and converging at the formation of a single political ideal.

The growth of a national sprit is the touchstone of your organisation. This assemblage of delegates to an Indian National Congress is the decisive evidence of a national movement. The growth of an Indian nation is the great political revolution that is working before our eyes. There is no doubt of its meaning, its character, or its destination. It involves the introduction of no anarchical element into India's future: there is no sign of any rupture with the past. We know, indeed, that the present form of British administration cannot be permanent. The Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, whose memory is still revered in this Presidency, where he ruled as Governor for eight years, wrote as long ago as 1850:—

"I conceive that the administration of all the departments of a great country by a small number of foreign visitors, in a state of isolation produced by a difference in religion, ideas, and manners, which cuts them off from all intimate communion with the people, can never be contemplated as a permanent state of things. I conceive, also, that the progress of education among the Natives renders such a scheme impracticable, even if it were otherwise free from objection."

Every thinking man must know that these words are true. But we know also that the connection between India and England will not be snapped. The English language, while it is the means of enabling you to attain unity, binds you also to Great Britain. The future of India is linked with that of England, and it is to England that India must always look for guidance, assistance, and protection in her need.

A COMPLEX PROBLEM.

We have to deal with a problem of extraordinary difficulty and complexity. We are face to face with a great upheaval which has revolutionised all departments of thought, inspired the aspirations of diverse communities, and infused the sense of nationality throughout a vast and surging empire. I have just quoted the words of a sagacious and eminent Anglo-Indian, uttered more than fifty years ago. I will supplement them by a quotation from one who is universally recognised as the greatest and most successful of Britain's pro-consuls. More than twenty years have now elapsed since Lord Cromer said:—

"No one who watches the signs of the times in India with even moderate care can doubt that we have entered upon a period of change. The spread of education, the increasing influence of a free Press, the substitution of legal for discretionary administration, the progress of railways and telegraphs, the easier communication with Europe, and the more ready influx of European ideas, are beginning to produce a marked effect upon the people. New ideas are springing up. New aspirations are being called forth. The power of public opinion is growing daily. Such a condition of affairs is one in which the task of Government, and especially of a despotic Government, is beset with difficulties of no light kind. To move too fast is dangerous, but to lag behind is more dangerous still. The problem is how to deal with this new-born spirit of progress, raw and superficial as in many respects it is, so as to direct it into the right course, and to derive from it all the benefits which its development is capable of ultimately conferring upon the country, and at the same time to prevent it from becoming, through blind indifference or stupid repression, a source of serious political danger. It is only what ought to be expected by every thoughtful man, that after fifty years of free Press and thirty years of expanding education, with European ideas flowing into the country on every side and old indigenous customs, habits and prejudices breaking down, changes should be taking place in the thoughts, the desires, and the aims of the intelligent and educated men of the country which no wise and cautious Government can afford to disregard, and to which they must gradually adapt their system of administration if they do not wish to see it shattered by forces which they have themselves called into being, but which they have failed to guide and control."

THE FUTILITY OF REACTION.

This quotation is a long one, but it is fraught with wisdom, and it is needless to say that, during the twenty years which have since elapsed the conditions mentioned by Lord Cromer have developed with increasing rapidity. It is not within the power of any man to obstruct the tide of progress, otherwise than for a time, by a policy of reaction. The period of Lord Ripon, and of his FinanceMinister who is now Lord Cromer, has been well described as the Golden Age of Indian reformers, when the aspirations of the people were encouraged, education and local self-government were fostered, and the foundations of Indian nationality were firmly laid. The natural trend of official opinion has been to assert itself in a reactionary outburst against this development, disparaging the vantage ground acquired in the past. We are told that the salvation of India is not to be sought on the field of politics at the present stage of her development, that there are many other fields of usefulness and power which lie around the citadel of politics, and that when these fields are occupied the entrance to real political life will be easy, natural, and safe. We read in the columns of the "Times": "We must wearily retrace our steps and devote our energies to educating the Indians in character and common sense. Then, and not till then, can we put them out into the polytechnic of local self-government." We must wait, forsooth, for a working reality "until generations and generations of really educated Indians have come and gone." We are told that the weakness and limitations of the newly-educated classes are now more clearly perceived, and that the complexities of the problems of Oriental politics are more distinctly realised. These are the commonplaces of reaction. They are the arguments of Mr. Noodle in his fatuous oration by Sydney Smith. But it is not by indulgence in such vague generalities that the current of advance can be stemmed. Of what avail is it to disparage Burke and Macaulay and Bright, Ripon, Cromer, and Elphinstone? You cannot withstand the flowing tide. Temporary spasms of reaction are inevitable. They pass away like foot prints on the sand, and we need not trouble ourselves too much with vexatious aberrations from the path of progress. They will be quickly forgotten. I have seen signs among you of depression, and have noticed a tendency to submit with resignation to the policy of a regime which affords no encouragement to your aspirations. I am not surprised at these symptoms, but assuredly you have little cause for giving way to a sense of despondency. It is not reserved to any human agency to set back the dial of time. The result of reaction is always to galvanise into fresh life. Be vigilant, therefore, be hopeful; be of good cheer and of a gladsome countenance. Relax not your efforts, for the waves of progress are irresistibly dashing against the breakwater of prejudice, and even now the day is dawning which Macaulay declared would be the proudest day of England's history.

THE IDEAL OF INDIA'S FUTURE.

Let us accustom ourselves to the conception which the realisation of a national spirit in India involves. The present form of British administration cannot survive the fulfilment of those national tendencies which the British Government itself has brought into existence. But India is bound to England as England is to India. England has incurred liabilities not lightly to be set aside, and she should no more break from her past than should India break from the traditions of her history. It was lately declared by a high authority that he could not conceive of a time as remotely possible in which it would be either practicable or desirable that Great Britain should take her hand from the Indian plough. But such is not my conception of India's future. An abrupt retreat would indeed, be advocated by no one, and the process of reconstruction cannot be effected otherwise than by slow and gradual means. Many years must elapse before we can expect the consummation of a reconstructive policy. But it is a policy which we should always keep before our eyes. Indian patriots look back on their past with a just sense of pride, and they know that India will again take her own rank among the nations of the East. They are striving for the attainment of this ideal which, however, it may be delayed or marred in execution, is sure in the event.

Autonomy is the keynote of England's true relations with her great Colonies. It is the keynote also of India's destiny. It is more than this: it is the destiny of the world. The tendency of Empire in civilised world is in the direction of compact autonomous States which are federated together and attached by common motives and self-interest to a central power. You have already local legislatures, in which a certain measure of representation has been granted to the Indian people. A small concession has been made in this direction, but it is wholly inadequate to meet growing demands. In the cautious and gradual development of representation, in the increase of your power and influence in India itself, involving the ultimate extension of autonomy, we shall find the appropriate and natural prize and legitimate goal for Indian aspirations. It was the dream of John Bright, and he indulged it no mere mystic prophecy when he foresaw that India would fulfil her ultimate destinies by a process of evolution, out of which she would emerge, not through force of violence as an independent State, or torn from the Mother Country, or abandoned to England's enemies, but as a federated portion of the dominion of the great British Empire. The ideal of an Indian patriot is the establishment of a federation of free and separate States, the United States of India, placed on a fraternal footing with the self-governing Colonies, each with its own local autonomy cemented together under the ægis of Great Britain. That is a forecast of a future, dim and distant though it be, the gradual realisation of which it is the privilege of Government to regulate, and the aim and hope and aspiration of the Indian people to attain.

This is our ideal of India's future. The process of reconstruction should be always before our eyes. Changes may, and should, be gradual, but they must come, and we should prepare ourselves for their realisation. Statesmanship consists in foreseeing and we are all of us the better for the exercise of forethought. Familiarise yourselves, therefore, with a conception of India's future, which gathers as it grows, and insensibly attracts into the political evolution all other great problems of economic and social reform which are awaiting solution.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

What is your economic problem? It is the poverty of your people. No one who considers the economic condition of India can doubt that one of its great evils is to be found in the fact that the great mass of the people are dependent upon the cultivation of the soil. The establishment of large industries capitalised by Englishmen affords but a poor compensation for the variety of indigenous industries once spread through the country. An India supplying England with its raw products and dependent upon the West for all its more important manufactures, is not a condition of affairs which an Indian patriot can contemplate with equanimity. I may be allowed to appropriate the words which have been uttered by your distinguished Viceroy in another connection. "There is no spectacle which finds less favour in my eyes than that of a cluster of Europeans settling down upon a foreign country and sucking from it the moisture which ought to give sustenance to its own people." India is the field where British capital is invested, but all the interest that is reaped therefrom passes to the pocket of the investor, and he takes it to England. This is a part of the economic drain which has been sneered at as a "copy-book fallacy" and as "a foolish and dangerous illusion." But how can it be denied that it would be vastly more beneficial to India if the wealth produced in the country were spent in the country? India is poor, and there are those who believe that in consequence of its political conditions it is becoming poorer; but the ambition of your people is to take their place among other nations in the future federation of the world. Your oppositionto the exploitation of your country by foreigners is based upon a conviction that this exploitation is a real obstacle to your progress, and you do not need to be assured by me that the prosperity of your country depends on the diminution of its economic drain and on the conservation of its resources for ultimate development by indigenous agency. I am glad to recognise the growing tendency of Indians to help themselves. The death of Mr. Tata was an irreparable loss, but there are others, stimulated by his example, who will strive to take his place. The Industrial Exhibitions in connection with the annual meetings of our Congress are a satisfactory evidence of the tendency of which I speak. The difficulties are immense, for the essential difficulty always, hinges on the disagreeable truth that there can be no revival of Indian industry without some displacement of British industry. But the first steps have been taken, and a start made by Indian capitalists. The beginnings are small, very small at present, but like the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand they may grow and swell with a full promise of abundance. It rests with you to see that the present impetus does not flag or dissipate itself in idle words.

THE PROBLEM OF WESTERN INFLUENCES ON THE EAST.

Look at Japan! The force which has made Japan what she is is an absorbing patriotism derived from, and dependent on her national existence. It is based on collective action which independence alone can give. What an inspiration is affordad by the character of these Eastern Islanders! What an example have they not set to the East of the power of a patriotic spirit! The conditions in India do not point to any early renaissance such as we have witnessed in Japan. But the changes that are taking place among you are as remarkable in their social, moral, and religious relations as in their political and economic aspects, and your nascent nationalism is the magnet which holds together the solvent influences of Western civilisation let loose on the simple society of the East. Under the immediate effect of these influences, your old organisations are crumbling up and you have entered upon a long period of transition preparatory to the establishment of a new order. The result of English education has been to break the continuity of centuries, and the problem now is to bridge over the period of disorder with the least disturbance. Official interference was unavoidable in the first instance—in no other way could a beginning have been made; but the educational movement in India now stands in need of no such stimulus. It is in matters of education more than any other that the people of the country have become ripe for self-government. Systematic education is already falling into the hands of private enterprise. The time has come for the Government to transfer its educational endowments to the custody of those who have been educated through them. The present system of University education should be reconstituted on a representative basis. A policy which proposes to knit together still tighter the bonds of official control is absolutely retrograde. It has been condemned by every section of Indian opinion; and though it may temporarily prevail it will be as evanescent as it is unsound. It is only through the educated members of your own community that it will be possible to guide your countrymen a large so as to ensure that the changes which are being wrought by contact with the West shall be effected without danger and in a healthy manner. It is reserved for you to link the present with the past and introduce modifications with due regard to the antecedents which always must powerfully affect the environment in which you are placed. The problem of grafting Western ideas on to an Oriental stock is now ready for solution in the only way in which a successful solution is possible, by means of Orientals who, having been thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of Western civilisation, have at the same time not lost sight of the traditions of their past.

THE KEYNOTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

I will not dwell on the constitutional modifications, the administrative changes, which were foreshadowed by Lord Cromer twenty years ago. You will dilate on many of these in the discussion of the resolutions which it will be my duty to submit for the approval of this Congress. These resolutions will be transmitted by me for the consideration of the Government of India. We cannot tell what consideration they may there receive. A bureaucratic Government is not likely to under-estimate the value of any administrative reform which it puts forward of its own initiative or the urgency of the call for its introduction. But when the proposed reforms are pressed on them from outside and affect their own constitution, we need have no apprehension of undue haste or injudicious eagerness to accept them. Of this at least we are conccious, that our proposals are worthy of consideration, for they bear the hall mark of Indian public opinion and will be endorsed by the organs of your educated countrymen throughout the length and breadth of India. The keynote of administrative reform is the gradual substitution of Indian for European official agency. This is the one end towards which you are concentrating your efforts, and the concession of this demand is the only means of satisfying the most reasonable of your legitimate aspirations. Lord Ripon justly urged on behalf of his scheme of local self-government that it would be an instrument of political education. And it may be as truly said that if we desire to eventually establish an independent Government we can only do so by training the people to a sense of self-reliance through familiarity with the details, as well as the principles, of executive administration. We pray that our rulers may be endowed with this desire. It is no unworthy aim that we hold out to them for fulfilment. It is a title to glory all their own that they found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of subjection, and have so ruled them as to make them desirous of all the privileges of citizenship. But however great may be their energy and activity in working through an official agency, it counts as dross if they lack the higher genius of educating the people by making them work for themselves, of evoking their powers by affording them opportunities for their exercise, and of raising them from a condition of mere passive subjection to a capacity for the discharge of higher responsibilities. A nation is the best administered which can manage its own concerns with the least aid from Government; and no system of administration can be progressive or beneficial which crushes out the self-reliance of the people and blights their legitimate aspirations to realise their destiny through their own exertions.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

To meet this end the complete reconstitution of the Indian Civil Service is necessary. It is surprising how little change there has been in form of administration in India during the past century. The character of the Civil Service has been theoretically unchanged. It is a fine old service of which, I, of all men, have reason to speak with respect. It has enrolled within its ranks men of whom the Mother Country may well be proud. It is however, a form of administration both bureaucratic and authocratic and an organisation suited only to a government by foreigners. It has been perceptibly weakening from its inherent inapplicability to an environment where changes are becoming rapid. It must pass away, after a prolonged period of magnificent work, to be replaced by a more popular system which shall perpetuate its efficiency while avoiding its defects. The Government should now find expression in a form of administration more representative and less concentrated in individuals. The principles of administration for which we are indebted to Lord Ripon have paved the way for this reform, and centralisation is already giving way to local self government. In the natural course of things administrative officers must be chosen more and more from the permanent residents of the locality. The injurious custom of constant transfers and changes will then cease. The interests of efficiency and economy will alike be served by the appointment of Indians on the spot to perform functions for which we now import foreigners from Europe and Indians brought from every other part of the province than that in which they are employed. In the judicial branch of the service re-organisation is immediately required. The members of the Civil Service, when very young and very ignorant of the language, are vested with magisterial powers beyond comparison greater than those possessed by corresponding functionaries under any civilised Government and it would be strange indeed if they were not led into occasional errors and sometimes into abuse of power. It is the system that is to blame. There is no longer any reason why over the greater part of India, important judicial functions should be discharged by persons of immature years, and it is a crying reform in regard to the administration of justice (in all but backward tracts where the patriarchal system must still prevail) that only those persons should be vested with judicial powers whose age, training, and experience afford a guarantee for the proper exercise of authority. Patience and discrimination, respect for the forms of law, rigid imperviousness to rumour and to outside report—these are some of the qualifications which are the essential attributes of the judicial office. There is no stage in the career of a civilian which affords him the opportunity for their acquisition. The whole training of an Indian civilian unfits him for judicial work. The remedy lies in the complete separation of the judicial from the executive service, and judicial appointments should be reserved, as they are in other countries, for members of the legal profession who are trained to undertake the duties attaching to them. In no other way would the separation be really complete, and by no other process of selection is it possible to secure the proper discharge of judicial functions.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The greatest of the administrative reforms which have been effected in India since Lord Ripon's time is the reconstitution of the Legislative Council on a partially representative basis. I congratulate the Indian National Congress on the no inconsiderable share of which it may boast in the accomplishment of this reform. The Indian Councils Act which was passed in 1892, has operated to the general satisfaction of the public and the advantage of Government. But it was not a perfect measure and it labours under defects which no amount of tactfulness or happy give-and-take on the part of Provincial Governors or elected members can obiate. It is impossible to give adequate representation to a Province containing many millions of inhabitants in a Council of only twenty members. It is necessary, therefore to enlarge the Councils. It is expedient also to secure their stability and dignity by including in their constitution those noblemen whose position and status in the country entitle them to be recognised as legislators. We ought never to lose sight of the fact that India, in spite of all its changes, is, and always has been, an aristocratic and conservative country, and that any attempt to democratise Indian institutions is calculated to result in failure. The adoption of a scheme for enlarged Councils on a really representative basis would not only afford satisfaction to the educated classes of the community, but it would gratify and conciliate the nobility and ensure for them a share in the responsibilities of administration commensurate to their rank.

FINANCIAL CONTROL: TIBET.

It is necessary also to increase the power of these Councils, especially in regard to matters of finance. At present a budget is submitted to them for their information, and they are entitled to criticise it, but they have no power to control or vote against its provisions. Vast sums of money are annuily spent on enterprises which exclusively affect your interest but your representatives possess no check whatever over the outley, and as there is none in Parliament so it is the more necessary that it should be exercised in India itself. I will take a concrete case: the cost of the Tibetan expedition. When Mr Brodrick was lately challenged in the House of Commons on this question, he exclaimed that those should pay the piper who called the tune. Was there ever a grosser travesty or more mischievous misuse of this familiar proverb? I think we know who called the tune. It was certainly not the people of India. Is there a single man in this vast representatively assembly who would hold himself in the smallest degree responsible for undertaking of recommending that expedition? There is not one. The people of India are, and were, unanimously opposed to it. I speak for you all. There is not one of you who does not unreservedly condemn this act of wanton violence and aggression, and who does ho deplore the ruthless slaughter of imperfectly armed monks and simple shepherds, "whose bones lie scattered on the mountains cold," and whose only offence consisted in their resisting invasion and disarmament in their own country. And yet, in spite of universal protest, the whole of this expedition, which was undertaken to increase Britain's erade and establish what is described as Imperial prestige in Central Asia, is imposed upon the over-burdened and poverty-stricken people of India. I can recall many instances of financial injustice which have been perpetrated in the interests of England in her dealings with this country but none more indefensible and impossible to justify in a properly constituted Council.

THE PROPOSED PARTITION OF BENGAL.

A word, too, I wish to say on a subject which is so justly agitating the minds of my old friends in Bengal; I allude to the proposed partition of that province. We shall recognise that this is a matter of more than local interest when we recall that the sinister aspect of the proposal is to shatter, if it be possible to do so, the unity, and to undermine the feelings of solidarity which are so happily established among the members of a compact and national branch of the Empire. The idea of the severances of the oldest and most populous and wealthy portion of the province and the division of its people into two arbitrary sections has given a profound shock to the Bengali race. I do not think I ever remember popular sentiment to have been more deeply stirred than it has been by this scheme for the separation of one half of Bengal from the capital of the province and its amalgamation with Assam. It has been suggested that there should be a new Lieutenant-Governorship with all its expensive paraphernalia of a large Secretariat and separate departments; a scheme which is not without its attraction to the members of an autocratic bureaucracy who see before them the prospect of additional offices and emoluments. But it is repugnant to the last degree to the inhabitants of the country affected, who are aghast at the idea of their exclusion from a province to which they are attached by all historic, material, social and sentimental associations. I admit that it is desirable to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from some of the responsibilities which rest upon his shoulders. But this end may easily be attained by other means; either by the appointment of an Executive Council, or, preferably I think, by the separation of Behar, which is not peopled by Bengalis, and the constitution of that province, with a population of twenty millions in round numbers as a separate administration with its own chief Commissioner. It would be easy to devise a scheme which would not receive the unanimous disapproval of the affected population. To press on proposals such as those which has been put forward for the break up of Bengal against the loudly expressed wishes and sentiments of the Bengali people can only be described as a most arbitrary and unsympathetic evidence of irresponsible and autocratic statesmanship. I am convinced that a Liberal Secretary of State would never sanction such proposals, and I fervently trust that the Government of India, in the exercise of their own good sense and better feeling, will not shrink from abandoning a project so universally condemned.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

I will add another protest on the question of Indians in South Africa. We do not forget that Lord Lansdowne, a few weeks after the outbreak of the Boer war, in his dual capacity of Secretary of State for War and ex-Viceroy of India; assured a Sheffield audience that of all the misdeeds of the Boers none filled him with so much anger as their treatment of British Indians; and that he went so far as to paint a lurid picture of the political evils which might have been expected to follow in India itself if England had failed to put an end to such insolent injustice. It was on these grounds that the war was justified to the British public. In this way hope was afforded that at the close of the war the anti-Indian policy of the Boers would be reversed. But has it been reversed? Far from it. Peace having been secured, the British rulers of the Transvaal have applied themselves with British vigour and precision to the task of enforcing Boer law. In dealing with Indian colonists their little finger has been thicker than Mr. Kruger's loins, and where he had chastised with whips, they have chastised with scorpions. Fortunately, your fellow-countrymen were not dismayed; they lost no opportunity of asserting their rights, and their efforts have at last been rewarded by a decision of the Supreme Court which has vindicated their claim to trade in any part of the Transvaal. The response to this has been an official agitation to set aside this decision by legislation, and in a despatch to his Majesty's Government, Lord Milner actually writes: "I think that to attempt to place coloured people on an equality with white in South Africa is wholly impracticable, and that, moreover, it is in principle wrong." What a hopeless attitude is indicated in these words! Before the war, Indians were free to enter the country without restriction or payment of registration fee, residence in any part of the Republic was permitted, and freedom to travel was allowed. Under British rule no immigration is permitted other than under severe restrictions and the payment of an annual registration fee of £3; all Indians, excepting those who pass in educational test in a language other than their own, are compelled to reside in locations and a vexatious system of photographic passes has been established without warrant in law; inoperative Boer enactments have been brought into force and rendered more stringent by Ordinances or executive orders, and British Indians have been offensively classed in legislation with Hottentots. These are the grievances of which we complain, and I rejoice to think that a resolution protesting against them will be framed by this Congress, which, I venture to hope will strengthen the hands of the Government of India in withstanding the further perpetration of avoidable wrong.

CONCLUSION.

I am now bringing my remarks to a conclusion. We have good grounds for hope. The foundations of the future have been laid, and a superstructure is arising upon them. Skill, care, and forethought are needed: enthusiasm tempered by prudence in the construction of the edifice, liberality and largeness of conception in the design. You are the nucleus of a movement the power of which grows every day, and already supplies the most potent impulse in inspiring, instructing and controlling the varied forces upon which the future of India depends. It has been the labour of my life to endeavour to ameliorate the relations between rulers and the ruled, to soften asperities, and to evoke confidence and respect through sympathy. My position among you to-day is an evidence that I have not altogether failed. I have carried on the golden lamp to those who shall come after me. I have never despaired of the present or doubted of the success which is destined eventually to crown your efforts. But it is upon yourselves that you must rely for the initiation and development of schemes which depend, in their systematic application and fulfilment upon the local source from which they emanate. You are not without the noblest stimulus to co-operate with heart and soul in the great work that lies before you. The memory of the dead is with as at this hour. May the memories of Ram Mohun Roy and Dayanund, the energising labours of Kisto Das Pal, of Telang and Ranade whose names we have inscribed with reverential love on the roll of Indian patriots, infuse into your hearts the zeal and strength to devote your own lives to the service of your country. Strive to show yourselves constantly worthy of your cause. You have incurred gave responsibilities: do not shrink from the honest endeavour to discharge them worthily.

> "We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
> In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
> We should count life by heart-throbs. He most lives
> Who thinks most, feels the noblest acts the best."

Labour each in your own sphere, as you are bound to do, to hand on to your successors the large endowments you have received, augmented and improved by your own exertions. Be tolerant towards all. And especially take to heart the need of brotherly feeling towards one another and of a spirit of veneration and gratitude to your leaders in this national movement. Remember that moral improvement is the only source of real unity, and as such of dignity as well as happiness.

The president's address took about an hour and a quarter in delivery and concluded about 4 p. m. The election of the Subjects Committee then took place. The Congress adjourned till 11 a. m. to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Passy, Controller, Military Accounts died at Rawalppindi on 22nd instant.

THE troops in Garrison will parade at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd January 1905, to commemorate Proclamation Day, and will fire a "feu-de-joie." A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. The parade will be held on the General Ground. Troops to be in position in line by 7-45 a. m. facing east in the following order from right to left at 12 paces interval:—Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, 113th Infantry, Dress—Review order—Summer clothing, Colours will be carried uncased, three rounds of blank ammunition per man will be carried. Bands will be massed in rear of the centre of the line. The Recruits of the 113th Infantry will keep the ground under the orders of their Quarter-Master Havildar.

THE Madras mail writes:—Apparently the Madras Regiments are to be "tinkered" once more! Orders issued from Divisional Head-quarters state that ten locally recruited Regiments of Madras Infantry (excluding the 61st 64th and 81st Pioneers and the 78th Moplah Rifles) are in future to have a strength of 600 men only, "an equivalent increase being made in the establishment of certain selected Regiments to complete their strength to 912 men." Thus there is to be no more recruiting for Madras Regiments "until their strength has been brought down to the reduced establishment of 600 natives of all ranks." Not a word is said in explanation of this reduction of strength. The wonder is that any recruits come forward at all for service in Regiments which are the sport of the higher Military authorities. The number and quality of recruits in the chief recruiting centres of the Punjab are deteriorating yearly, however. The new Canal Colonies are attracting the best of Punjab manhood in preference to the Army, and we find Sikhs preferring watchmen's service with the Russians in Manchuria to service in the Indian Army. The day may come, therefore, when the Government of India will have cause to regret their cavalier treatment of Southern India Sepoys.

PRINCE MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ed-doule, the Persian Ambassador to the Porte, who is in charge of the Mission which has just arrived at St. Petersburg, has brought with him, a News Agency states, three letters from the Shah. One of them contains his credentials, and explains the object of his mission. The other two are of a congratulatory nature, one addressed to the Czar himself, and the other to the Czarina. He also bears a "Temsal"—i. e., a portrait of the Shah set in diamonds—as a present to the infant Czarevitch, and a number of costly gifts for the Czarina herself.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The final report on the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—season 1904, states:—

The annexed statement gives in the prescribed form details of the area and outturn of this season's cotton crop.

Character of the season.—The second report which issued early in October last, related to the state of the crop up to the close of September. The late arrival of the monsoon delayed sowings somewhat, but the sowing season was on the whole favourable and sowings were successfully carried out on a larger area in all districts, save Chhattisgarh and Damoh, but in these districts the area is comparatively insignificant. Germination was good and the light rainfall during the early monsoon months facilitated weeding. The long break in July and the latter part of August caused some anxiety in all districts where cotton is of any importance; the plants on light soil were stunted, but good rain fell before serious damage had occurred and the plants effected by drought recovered to a great extent.

Area.—In my second report, the area under cotton in the Central Provinces was estimated at 1,552,310 acres. The present estimates give an area of 1,540,604 acres, which is 19 per cent. larger than the preceding year's record area and 99 per cent above the decennial average. Favourable seasons and good prices have greatly encouraged the cultivation of cotton. The estimate for Berar is 3,069,730 acres, which is 8 per cent. larger than the area of last year and 32 per cent, in excess of the decennial average.

Outturn.—In the second report, the outturn for the Central Provinces was estimated at 115 and for Berar at 90 per cent of the normal. Since then prospects have deteriorated to some extent in many districts. The distribution of the rainfall has not been altogether satisfactry. Some damage was done by the October rain to the flowers that were then opening; this is reported to be the case in Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda, Amraoti and Ellichpur, while a long break in September and October is stated as the reason for the lower outturn now reported in certain districts. Locusts, and in places other insects, have also caused some damage to the crop, and in Chhatisgarh the crop suffered from heavy and continuous rain in the early stage of its growth.

The seasonal conditions have been very favourable in Betul, and an outturn of 120 is expected in this district. In the important cotton-growing districts of Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur, the outturn ranges between 105 and 115. The estimated outturn for the Central Provinces now amounts to 109 per cent. of the normal. The total yield for the Central Provinces as shown in the accompanying statement is 409,606 bales of 400 lbs., which is 50 per cent. above last year's and 237 per cent. in excess of the decennial average.

The damage caused by October rain and locusts in Berar is reported to be greater than in the Central Provinces. The district estimates give 96 per cent. of a normal crop, the total estimated yield being 726,251 bales which is 50 per cent. in excess of last year. I may mention here that the outturns of Berar for the current and the preceding years have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces, taking 100 lbs. as the outturn of cleaned cotton per acre, and the outturns of past years have been revised after a careful examination of the trade statistics. The outturns now shown in columns 7 and 8 should therefore be much more accurate than in past years, when the figures were based on less reliable estimates.

The averages of preceding 5 and 10 years shown in column 9 have been worked out from the revised figures funished to the Director-General of Statistics with my letter No. 6042-III, dated the 18th November 1904. District details not being available, columns 9 and 11 are shown blank against Berar districts, and only the totals for the whole division are shown. Over the whole of the Central Provinces and Berar the present year's yield is expected to exceed that of last year by 50 per cent.

Exports.—The exports from the Central Provinces for the period 1st October to 26th November 1904, amounted to 17,897 bales as against 2,471, 9,272 and 6,765 bales in the corresponding period of the previous three years 1903-04, 1902-03 and 1901-02, respectively. The exports from Berar amounted to 16,556 bales.

Prices.—Though below the level reached a few months ago, the price of cotton in Nimar and Nagpur is still 15 to 17 per cent. above that ruling at this time last year in those districts. In Wardha and the Berar Division the price is 5 to 7 per cent. lower than last year.

DECCAN COTTON.

The final memorandum on the early cotton crop of the Deccan and second memorandum on the late cotton crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind for the season of 1904-1905, states:—

(Information generally up to 5th December.)

A.—Early Districts (Deccan).

The appended Statement A shows the latest reported area under cotton and its estimated outturn for the British Districts and Native States of the Deccan. The total area is returned at 12 3-4 lakhs acres, which falls short of last year's area by 18·7 per cent. but is 10·4 per cent. in excess of the decennial average. The decrease below last year's area is general and is due to the shortness of early sowing rains. As usual 90 per cent of the area is claimed by Khandesh, 5·7 by Ahmednagar, and the rest distributed over the remaining districts and States of the Deccan.

The total outturn is estimated at 170,000 bales, which is 27 per cent. in defect of last year's, but 13·7 per cent. over the average. The crops in Khandesh were improved by September-October rains and yielded fairly well. But in other districts they suffered in places from the deficiency of rain and in places from the excess and contributed only 2 per cent. to the total yield.

Khandesh.—Area 1,150,000 acres; 10·7 per cent. below last year's area but 11 per cent. over the average. Larger sowings were made in the eastern talukas under the stimulus of high prices obtained last year but they could not fully cover the large decreases in the west where early rains were deficient. The crop suffered from the prolonged break after sowing, but the late September—October rains improved it, particularly in the east, where it is reported to have yielded from 8 to 12 annas. In the west it is estimated at between 4 to 6 annas. The outturn comes to 166,000 bales, 16·8 per cent. short of last year's but 20·6 per cent. over the average.

Ahmednagar.—Area 73,000 acres; 35 per cent. below last year's but 17 per cent. over the average. Sowing rains were deficient and owing to their continued absence the crop in more than a third of the area was entirely destroyed and had to be ploughed up. Late Swati rains proved excessive and further damaged the surviving crop. The yield is estimated at 3 to 4 annas, and the outturn comes to only 2,100 bales, 77 per cent. below last year and 62 per cent. under the average.

Nasik.—Area 19,700 acres; 72 and 53 per cent. respectively under last year and the average. Rains deficient. The crop suffered through their unseasonableness and in places withered up. The yield is estimated at 577 bales which is only about one-twentieth of last year and one-eighth of the average.

Sholapur.—Area 18,000 acres; 60 per cent. under last year. The crops were damaged through deficiency of early and excess of Swati rains and are estimated to yield only between 2 to 3 annas. The outturn comes to 400 bales or one-eighth of last year.

Satara.—Has 4,800 and Poona 126 acres under the crop. As elsewhere the crop suffered through the unseasonableness of rain and yielded 161 and 4 bales respectively

Native States.—Area 10,700 acres; half of last year's area but 80 per cent. over the average. The crops fared no better than in the neighbouring British Districts and are estimated to yield only 360 bales, one-sixth of last year and 70 per cent. of the average.

B.—Late District (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind.)

The accompanying Statement B gives details for the rest of the Presidency, and shows that the total area under the late cotton crop is 35·9 lakhs acres which is 18·6 and 4·7 per cent. respectively below last year and the average of the preceding 10 years. The British Districts of Gujarat, and Baroda and other States bordering on them alone show some increase in area. Here larger sowings were induced partly by the high prices obtained for cotton last year and partly in the hope that cotton, which can thrive under short rain, was more likely to succeed in a season of deficient rainfall than other crops. Elsewhere the large decrease was due to the insufficiency of rain for sowing in the Presidency and to the low inundation in Sind. The crop is suffering everywhere from want of moisture, and is not expected to yield more than one-fourth to one-half the normal outturn.

Gujarat.—Area 800,000 acres; 23 and 52 per cent, respectively over last year and the average. The extended cultivation is attributed to the high prices secured for last year's crop and to late sowings induced by the short rain of the year under which no other crop was expected to thrive. The crop is withering in high and Gorat soils; that in low land is somewhat better.

Gujarat States.—Area 1,784,000 acres; 7 and 11 per cent, respectively below last year and the average. The decrease in Kathiawar and Cutch is attributed to deficency of sowing rain. Elsewhere last year's high prices stimulated cultivation. The crops are withering in places elsewhere in fair condition at present.

Karnatak.—Area 572,000 acres in British Districts; 57 and 36 per cent. below last year and the average respectively. Native States have 235,000 acres under the crop; 6 per cent. below last year's area but 30 per cent. over the average. The decrease is general, and is attributed to incomplete information and to shortness of rain at sowing time. The crop in low and moisture holding lands is in fair condition; elsewhere it is withering. Damage through disease has also been reported from four talukas. The outlook is not promising.

Sind.—Area 195,000 acres; 5 per cent. below last years area but 70 per cent. over the average. The decrease is attributed to low inundation. The crop is reportd to be only fair owing to the deficient water-supply.

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KERRIGAN'S CHRISTMAS SERMON.

(Concluded from page 5.)

'T is a harrd world, he declared, whin me— He stopped short, for they had come to the lighted front of a a theater-like building, and from within there floated the sound of singing, and then the applause at its close.

Heh! cried Nicolao, excitedly. Behol' de theayter! Coma 'long een! Without a moment's hesitation, he entered the vestibule, followed by the others, and, opening an inner door, passed into a darkened room.

Out of the gloom by the entrance an usher stepped softly, and touching Nicolao on the arm, led the way up the aisle, followed by the sailormen. Into a side seat at the very front of the hall he swept them with an elaborate bow, and tiptoed away as an unseen orchestra played the opening strains and a full choir of voices broke softly into the hymn:

While shepherds watched their flocks by night,
All seated on the ground,
The angel of the Lord came down,
And glory shone around.

As the words of the last line swelled into a rich crescendo of sound, veiled lights began to glimmer above the stage, and with a creaking of a tackle and fall there slowly descended into view a white-clad figure with shining wings, holding a green palmetto-leaf aloft.

The living picture stepped lightly to the stage from the little platform on which she had stood, and, with a profound bow, lowered the palmetto-leaf as the lights of the hall blazed out, and the audience broke into wildly excited applause

Holy Mither! cried Kerrigan, under his breath, 't is a naygur!

Christmas eve and a Christmas tree. It 's a darky church.

I was beginnun' to have me suspicions thot ut was a Dootch ball," said Kerrigan' with biting sarcasm. He looked about him. I tak' ut, he went on, as the result of his observation, thot we hold the sates of honor.

Yes, answered his mate.

Then ut's a dacent lot of haythen they are, he declared emphatically, barrun' the shlight invidjusness av a coffee-colored angel. So let the prosadun's prosade. He began to applaud with all the vigor of his mighty hands.

Kerrigan grew more and more enthusiastic as the exercises went on, and his loudly spoken comments, if frank, were for the most part satisfactorily laudatory. Not till near the close did a momentary cloud appear.

They were lighting the tree, and a file of small children had lined up in front of it to repeat Bible verses. They stood, a twisting line, looking over their shoulders at the gathering glory behind them, impatient for their gifts, and repeating parrot-like the rapid words that were to set them free. Near the middle of the line one stumbled over a long quotation, but came smoothly to a close with the words, but the scriptions must be 'filled. The speaker's small finger went swiftly to her mouth, and she dropped demure eyes. The next child was cannier.

Now we see th'oo er glass dark'y, he lisped, and looked triumphantly at his next neighbor, who said in a high voice:

An' Ab'am said, I wull sw'ar.

An audible stir ran through the audience, and a wrinkled little man near the stage rose quickly to his feet and held up a warning hand.

Mistah Sup'inten'ent, he cried excitedly, Ah rise foh ter appoint an ordeh.

The Superintendent bowed affably, after a momentary hesitation.

'Scuse me, said the interrupter, but Ah 'm 'bleeged foh ter ask whar yo' go'n' fin' dem wuds. Dey don' soun' lak da wuds of ouah Lohd and Mahsteh—er lak da Bible.

The superintendent turned to the young woman who had marshaled the children upon the stage.

Miss Pickney, he said, are dem wuds f'om de Hoty Book? Dey soun' familious, but Ah cayn't say right offhan' whar dey come f'om. Are dey?

Yesseh, she snapped; dey 's co'ect. Ab'aham said 'em, lak he said 'em. She glanced scornfully at the doubter. He was not to be crushed so easily, however.

Den all Ah kin say, he went on excitedly, is dat den dat chile ain' said enough. He ain' 'splain da' casion. An' dat ain't all; an' heah 's da p'int,—he held up a polemic finger, and faced the audience,—Ab'am he done lib unner da ol' dispinsatioms, an' some of ol' man Adam was een 'im yit.

He paused so long in his triumph that the next child in line, thinking the incident closed, began to repeat:

Consider the lilies—

Unheeding, the voice of the man went on:

So Ab'am say he w'u'd sw'ar. Mebbe some things done gone wrong with 'im, er he had some er Job's troubles; but he ain' done right, an', lit' chillen, dem ain' no advices foh yo'—no, ma Lohd!

He was in full swing now, his voice rising, his arms swinging wildly about his head. Kerrigan, looking from him to the stage, saw the sorrowful, uneasy line of little children turning back toward the tree, now fully lighted, and guessed their dismay at the interruption. He turned to the exhorter once more, and leaped into the fray.

Let the little naygur g'wan! he called roughly.

A sea of angry eyes flashed upon him, but he heeded it not.

G'wan, little tiger-lily! he roared. G'wan wid yer worrds! And with the instinct of implicit obedience to the voice of a white man, the child ran glibly through her quotation, and the line filed from the stage.

Marching off, with his eyes upon the tree, a heedless boy ran into the frail upright supporting an elaborate arch of paper roses, which, falling on the candles, ignited, and then dropped in a serpent of fire among the children and flamed up towards the roof along the uprights still standing.

Instantly the house was in a wild panic, sweeping toward the door and windows; but Kerrigan saw only the child that he had bidden speak. The last of the line, the blazing wreaths inwrapped her and fired her flimsy white dress. He leaped to his feet, but was borne backward by the maddened rush of screaming creatures making toward the windows behind him.

It was only for an instant. Catching at the back of a seat and bracing himself, he lowered his head, and with a roar like that of an angry bull plowed his way through the frezied mob and fell sprawling across the stage. The next moment he sprang through the blazing streamers, caught up the child, and holding her face against his breast, smothered the flames or beat them out with his hands.

Another blazing streamer fell across his own shoulders before he had extinguished the burning dress of the child, firing his coat and scorching his cheek; but not until the child was safe did he fling it off impatiently, pull down the remaining uprights, and stamp out the flames. Then blackened with soot, and scorched, still holding the sobbing child against his breast, he turned and roared:

Come back! Come back, yez! Ain't yez goun' to give the childer their prisints?

They crept into their seats presently, excited and hysterical; and not till then did Kerrigan leave the stage with the child, sobbing with fright, but little hurt. Going down to his shipmates, he stood the child before them:

'T is Chrimas ave, an' a little child in throuble, he said; hand out yer ducuts!

Smiling, they did as they were bidden, while the audience crowded about them, watching. Kerrigan took their bills with a dissatisfied frown.

Iv'ry cint, ye havun' sailormin! Is ut av yersilves ye 'd be thinkun' whin a little child 's in throuble? Empty yer pockuts, as I 've done meself, he ordered.

When he was certain that not a cent was left to the four, he tied the collection in his neckerchief and put in the hand of the bewildered child.

'T is for a new dhress, an' a dolly, an' pink icecrame, an' whativer, he told her; an' a merry Christmas to ye!

Then he turned to the widly applauding audience with a deprecatory wave of the hand.

G'wan wid ye! he said good-naturedly, and with the first touch of diffidence mortal had ever seen on his face. Don't ye know the childer is a-waitun' for their prisints?

The tree was tripped, the last song sung, a prayer of thanksgiving and gratitude to Kerrigan spoken by the pastor, and the audience was making ready to depart, when the superintendent stepped upon the platform, lifted his hand, and said:—

"Befoh we depaht, we desiah to signify our appreciations of the splendid cou'age of our visitant among us to-night, an' the gen'rocity dis gemman and da balumps of 'em have individualized." He bowed, and a male quarter marched solemnly upon the stage, sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and then as an encore, bowing to Kerrigan, with spirit sang "The Wearing of the Green."

Kerrigan had nodded through the stripping of the tree, but he was thoroughly awake now. His head and foot kept time to the song, and as the last strain ceased he sprang to his feet.

"I niver made a spache in me life, b'ys,—an' the l'ave av yea,—barrun' some incidenthial remarks I might have inthrojuced into a coort av justus the marnun' after, by raison av lookun' upon the wine whin ut was red, which is a fagure av spache, me dhrink beun' whisky, which some av ye may know is a horse av anither color, and not bad for the hilth, though betther lit alone, owun' to the carelissniss av min-in the use av high explosives; but I wan' to tell ye, in wan worrd, that I tak' ut kindly —per singun' a song in me honor, an' yer reciption, an' the holy ruction ye gave us, whereby I worrked off me sadness av heart by raison av beun' in an inhospithable country. Now I wan' to say, we hope we 're not inthrudun'. We tho't ut was a show whin we perambulathed in amongst ye, which ut was av a kind, an' as amusun' as a baskut av kittuns an' lively as a counthry fair in me ancesthral kingdom, though not what we ixpicted.

"Now we 've heard yet songs an' yer spaches, an' sane yer angel descind, which was marvelous, an' we 've listhened to yer advice, which ut was as good as anny I 've iver had to contind wid—an', by the same token, as harrd to follow. For tho 's the quare thing about advice: the betther ut is, the laste likely we are to hade ut, an' thim as nades ut laste hades ut most, an vicy versy, which is Frinch for the road's no longer wan way than t'ither way about.

"Likewise, ut's the nature av the good to be too good an' the bad to be worse nor they nade be, the which I learned by lookun' in me own heart an' makun' philosophical faces at meself in me conthrition. So wan thing I 've learned—niver to putt more sthrain upon me stren'th than ut will bear wid dacency.

"Lastbly an' finally, as the pr'achers say, I like yer singun' betther nor yer courage, which ye have n't anny; but in discretion ye 're great. An' thot's uts good points, too, for ut lades away from throuble, an' throuble 's a bad neighbor. But ye sing marvelous, an' I say, Sing all ye can, for ut makes the road short an' the worrk aisy; an' ye niver can absthract a hin from us roost whin a song 's on yer lips, which is wan snare the less for the legs av thim thot walk in darkness, if the trut' 's been tould av ye. An' thot 's allegory.

"An' ye, little childer, alwiys honor yer faathers an' yer mithers, for thet the Good Book tills ye; likewise, ut 's common sinse; an' lasthly, tin to wan ye 'll be lathered if ye don't, an' thot hurts."

He ended abruptly, and turned away from the laughing, good-natured throng, already on its slow march to the door. An alarm had been turned in at the first call of fire, but the firemen had come and gone without entering, and the police had come no farther than the door. It was a glimpse of their helmets at the rear of the hall that had brought Kerrigan to a sudden close. Now he turned to the superintendent.

Doothor, he whispered have yez a back dure? There was a little fri'ndly ruction on the strate a little while pravious, in which me fri'nds here participathed, an' me fri'n's the polace are yon. Ut 's a harrd lot they have, an' I 'd spar' thim throuble willun'. If we shlipped out unbeknownst—He winked, and the superintendent bowed.

Back of them extended a little side addition and into this the man led them, opening a window.

It's no door, he began, but Kerrigan caught him up.

Ut's all wan, he said, as he thrust a long leg through the opening; "dure or windy, ut 's a hole for dailiv'rance. I was niver wan to scorn the shmall neck av a bottle whin the bung was not contagaous.

A moment later the four were swiftly following the directions of their adviser over a fence and across an open lot to a quiet street.

They traveled fast for a space and then, easy in mind, went on more slowly toward the water-front by round about ways.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. T. M. Thackthwaite, presiding on Dec. 7, at the annual meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company said it was not many years ago that the Channel, Tunnel scheme was looked upon as dead, but to-day the scheme enjoyed a degree of vitality which could not but cause gratification to those who regarded it as the solution of a great idea, bringing two great nations into closer touch. The Channel Tunnel was the true solution of quicker and more comfortable communication between England and the Continent. The tunnel offered no engineering difficulties; it would prove remunerative and give a stimulus to trade, and England would not cease to be an island if it were made. The funds of the company were small, but they increased each year by the accumulation of interest. It was evident that the interest of the shareholders lay not in approaching Parliament at the present time, nor in going to the expense of a Bill before there was a reasonable chance of its success. Though the times was approaching when another appeal would be made to Parliament, yet that time had not yet arrived. Time must cement the understanding with France, and the termination of the war in the Far East must remove the cloud which hung over European politics. Meantime, no trouble must be spared to refute the arguments against the tunnel.

THE WEATHER,

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk in many places. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal over the whole of the reporting area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in excess of normal at Coimbatore and Bangalore and 5° to 8° in defect at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Bhuj, Jaipur, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi; minimum 6° to 8° in defect at Hoshangabad and Bhavnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Coimbatore and the lowest 37° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is generally clear in all districts except locally at Cochin where it is almost overcast.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Winds are northerly on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon and weather seems to be unsettled off that Coast and Ceylon in the Bay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE "Globe" correspondent wrote from St. Petersburg (Dec. 3.):—The authorities are faced by a great drawback to regular traffic during winter on the newly-opened line of railway connecting South-Eastern Russia with Central Asia. A conference of engineers was held recently to discuss the project of throwing open the entire line provisionally to goods traffic; but a great hindrance was shown to exist in the enormous snowdrifts to which the northern section of the line is exposed, and with which the authorities have been powerless to deal so far. For a distance of 350 miles southward of Orenburg, the snowdrifts resemble those met with in Siberia, and they put a stop to all traffic by rail for weeks, as was the case last winter. In the case of this new line all contrivances made use of for the purpose of keeping the track free from snow have failed. The Ministry of Ways and Communications will make every effort to protect the railway from snowdrifts, as the line is regarded as being one of Russia's most important strategic railways for use in sending troops into Central Asia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arroyo, 2307 tons, Captain H Plough, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Balfour, 2552 tons, Captain H Bridger, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Albion 237[illegible] tons, Captain Ayers, sailed yesterday for Leith, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3338 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Hostilius, 2024 tons, Captain R Campbell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban 9th December in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Islami, 1301 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with 726 pilgrims.

THE steamer Tiger, 2116 tons, Captain Pehter Bugge, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marseilles 1st December in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1931 tons, Captain F W C Dewing, will sail to day for Karachi and South African ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Banca, 3791 tons, Captain J B Fergusson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe 20th November with a general cargo of coal and general.

THE steamer Trifels, 3020 tons, Captain A Feltrup arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hamburg 10th November with a general cargo one cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2852 tons, Captain G E Sunderlands, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 23rd November via Coastports, with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

THE steamer Vita, 501 tons Captain H Trouson, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Karachi 23rd December via Cutchmandvi, with a general cargo, Mr Nanabhoy and 104 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2215 tons, Captain C J Swanson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein 24th November, via coast ports, with a general cargo and timber and Mr Harrington, Mr Castelo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valerie, 2343 tons, Captain P Berberovich which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Kobe 13th November with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Trieste with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 22nd December with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Taylor, Mrs Brebner, Miss Fernley, Lieut Deck, Mr Wilson, Mr Shaw, Mr MacDougall, Mr Kelly, 9 natives, 65 soldiers and 159 neck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain H Carey arrived in harbour on Saturday from Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 77 cases opium, 14 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Scott, Mr Fairin, Mr Richaz, Mr Dyke, Mr Querfles, Mr Clavie son and 2 friends Rev and Mrs Rees, 12 natives and 90 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Trifels s	Feltrup	Hamburg, Nov 19
	Maria Valerie s	Berberovich	Kobe, Nov 13
24	Dwarka s	Carey	Persian Gulf
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Dec 22.
24	Bhundara s	Swandon	Moulmein, Nov 21
	Tiger s	Bugge	Marseilles, Dec 1
	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Calcutta, Dec 15
25	Nairung s	Sandilands	Calcutta, Nov 23
	Banca s	Fergusson	Kobe, Nov 20
26	Vita s	Trouson	Karachi, Dec 23

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Terrier s	Nelson	Bangkok
	Persia s	Houghton	London
	Mazagon s	Hait	Kobe
	City of Lucknow s.	Miller	Karachi
	Luristan s	Simpson	Karachi
21	I G T S Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi
25	Arroyo s	Plaugh	Calcutta
	Baron Balfour s	Bridger	Calcutta
	Maria valerie s	Berberovich	Trieste, &c
26	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta
	Albion s	Ayers	Leith
	Islami s	Hughes	Jeddah

The steamer Arabia entered for loading on Saturday for London, &c.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana left Suez afternoon of the 24th instant.

Clan Macaulay, arrived at London, evening of the 23rd instant.

Clan Macpherson, arrived at London, evening of the 23rd instant.

MARSEILLES, DECEMBER 24.

The P and O Co's steamer Marmora, which left Bombay on the 10th instant arrived here to-day (Saturday).

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Moravia from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 24th instant.

Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri left Penang for Bombay on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—320 cwts mussoor 13360 cwts wheat 2000 cwts maize 2009 rapeseed Ralli Bros.
FOR LEITH.
Albion s—8036 cwts linseed 14000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Griqua s—52000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros: 4000 cwts cotton seed W Bechar; 1000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Hostilius s—2009 cwts rapeseed 46305 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Campbell s—8000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.
FOR MARSEILLES
Olympia s—4550 cwts wheat 50[illegible]0 cwts castor Ralli Bros.
FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
Olympia s—100 cwts cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR VENICE.
Ellenia s—2000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Bouca s—7700 cwts cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Bauca s—1150 cwts cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR MOJI.
Banca s—203 cwts cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Persia s—1000 cwts cotton Gaddum and Co.
Simla s—12 chests opium D Sassoon and Co
FOR SHANGHAI.
Simla s—24 chests opium E N[illegible] and Co; 35 chts opium D Sassoon and Co; 42 chests opium Talati and Co; 42 chests opium R S P Talati and Co; 32 chests opium C Bomonji and Co.

A KINDLY PUBLIC OFFICER.

Some months ago a letter from Rai Maya Das, R. B., Magistrate of the First Class and Manager of the Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore District, Punjab, was received in London by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, in which the writer ordered some of the Syrup to be sent to him at Ferozepore, and mentioned that a boy in the camp had been radically cured of disorders by using the Syrup. The English firm wrote to Mr. Rai Maya Das, asking for some further information, and these are the letters he sent in reply.

THE MAGISTRATE'S LETTER,

The Nest, Ferozepore,
September 19th, 1901.

A. J. White, Ltd., London.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter dated London 26th July, 1901, I have the pleasure to enclose a certificate from the father of the boy who was completely cured, as it came under my personal observation; therefore I can testify with confidence that the accompanying certificate is a genuine one. It is written in the "Hindustani" language, and I have translated it for you and it speaks for itself.

I have since been recommending this wonderful Syrup to people far and near, for I remain often out in camp. I always travel with a bottle of the Syrup in my box and have already used 9 bottles out of the dozen I bought from you in May last. Both my wife and I (and we have 14 children) use it freely when any one of us is out of sorts, and it acts like a charm. My wife has been suffering from a wheezing cough and catching breath for years together, and she thought it was asthma, but I thought it was the liver, and so gave her a few bottles, and now she is as well as she can be, going easily up and down the stairs—formerly it was a real trial for her to go up a single step.

Please send me this time another dozen or even two dozen if there is any saving in it. Thanking you in anticipation and also for your past kindness in complying with my request so promptly,—I remain, dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) RAI MAYA DAS, R. B.
Magistrate 1st Class and Manager Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore district, Punjab, India.

THE CERTIFICATE.

"I, Pir Baksh, of Mamdote, in the Ferozepore district, declare that my son o about 12 years of age, namely, Ghulam Ahmad, was very ill about the year 1901. He was under the treatment of two physicians, namely, M. Khushi Mohamad and Azizuddin, for some time, but was no better. His fever grew worse and he became so weak that the least exertion gave him palpitation of heart, and his motions were frequent and very little at a time. His diet did not agree with him, and at last the boy was skin and bones, and we were in despair, until one day when Rai Maya Das, R. B., Ext. Asst. Commissioner, while out in camp, heard of the child's ailment, and expressed his opinion that the lad was suffering from a bad form of dyspepsia and recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"I began with 10 drops after meals, and by the time we had tried the Syrup for about 20 days the child was improving fast, and after taking 3 small bottles he was quite well. He is now robust and in excellent health and spirits. His younger brother, too, who had had fever, is now being treated the same way and is recovering fast."

It is not often that a public officer or man of standing in any country is willing and kind enough to interest himself in the personal affairs of others to the extent that Mr. Rai Maya Das has done in this instance. He points out the way of relief for all who suffer from indigestion and stomach troubles.

SCALP HUMOURS

Itching, Scaly and Crusted With Loss of Hair

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When Every Other Remedy and Physicians Fail.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

A little vanity is a good thing. Every woman should try, at all times, to look her very best. But it certainly must be discouraging to have your mirror tell you that your hair is gray when you are only thirty or fifty! Gray hair adds twenty years to the age. Why not look as young as you are, or even younger?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Always restores color to gray hair, always. Brings back all the deep, rich, beautiful color of early youth.

Perhaps the color of your hair suits, but you are losing the hair itself. You are threatened with thin hair, rough hair, scraggly hair. Your hair seems weak, not well nourished. Then give it Ayer's Hair Vigor, a true hair-food. It stops falling hair, makes the hair grow, and keeps it soft and silky.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

BEWARE OF
CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

(STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield, Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "............The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......"

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctr and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.
HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.
Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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Highest grade Cycles fully warranted.
Latest Models £2.10 to £5.5.0
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CARRIAGE PAID to any port
Motor Cars and Motocycles Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices. Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 326 G
CHICAGO, U.S.A., and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS ORIGINAL THE
Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anaemia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
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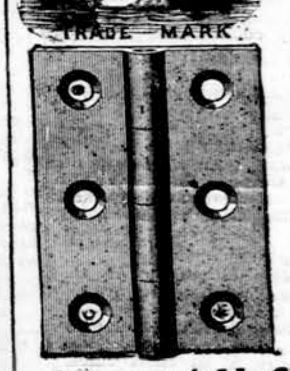
GOLD & CO.'S



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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

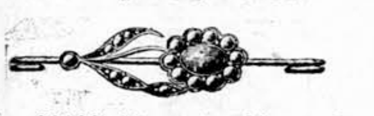
Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every [illegible]
LARGEST SALE in the [illegible]



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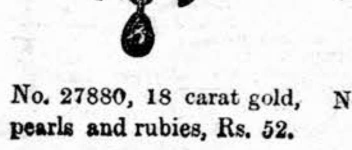

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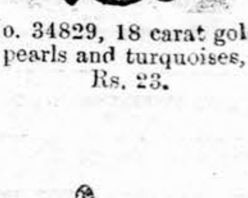

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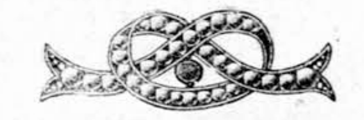
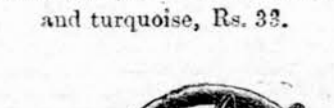


No. 14182, 18 carat gold, set turquoises, Rs. 25.



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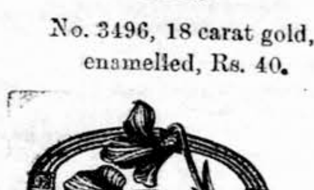

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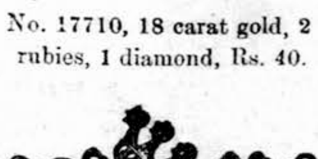

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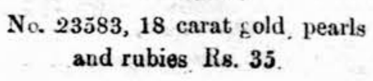

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Christmas Gifts.

BROOCHES.
BRACELETS.
NECKLETS.
PENDANTS,
RINGS.
EARRINGS.
CHAINS, &c., &c.

NEW DESIGNS,

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite G. P. O.
BOMBAY.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Count Zeppelin's new airship is approaching completion. The Count lost a small fortune by his airship of three years ago, but the expenses of the new one are provided by public and private munificence, with the help of the Imperial War Office. The King of Wurtemburg has also taken a personal interests in its construction, and recently visited the factory at Friedrichshaven.

The new balloon will be rather smaller than the old, which had a capacity of nearly 14,000 cubic feet and carried some three tons of water and ballast. The new motors will be much more powerful than the old. Their combined propelling power is given as 80 horse-power. Two large cars will carry eight or a dozen persons.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Demoussy showed that plants raised in an atmosphere containing more carbonic acid than the air are superior to those raised in ordinary air. Among the plants which profit by the excess of carbonic acid are resecas, geraniums, coleus, musks begonias, mints, and white and red tobacco. Fuchsias are an exception to the rule. The average increase of the plant due to the gas is about 60 per cent. The plants gave earlier and more abundant flowers.

MM. Vaschide and Toulouse have already shown by experiments that women have a finer sense of smell than men. This is true not only for the sensation itself, but the recognition of odours. Their results were originally communicated to the Society of Biology, France.

M. Vaschide has now extended his researches to the sense of taste in men and women. The tests were strictly defined, a drop of liquid being placed on the tongue in each case, then pressed against the palate. The general result was that a man has a finer taste for salt than a woman. So has he for bitter. For sweet and acid men and women have an almost equal sensibility, both in sensation and perception.

The process of Mr. F. Ives, inventor of the kromoscop, for taking stereoscopic photographs by a screen with lines is called the Parallax Stereogram. Two photographs are got by twin stereoscopic lenses in the ordinary way except that a screen of fine parallel lines a distance apart equal to their thickness, or a hundredth of an inch is interposed. The two negatives are in stripes and they are superposed so that the blank stripes on one coincide with the picture stripes on the other. If now, the double picture is viewed through the interposed screen at a proper distance the right eye will only see one picture, and the left eye the other picture with the result that the objects appear in relief.

Dr. J A Allen describes a new species of wild sheep from North-western Kamschatka in the Bulletin of the U S National Museum. The only other wild sheep of Kamschatka known to science is closely related to the American bighorn. The new sheep belongs to the Argali group.

Mr. E W Maunder, the astronomer, has come to the conclusion that disturbances of the earth's magnetism, observed at Greenwich, are associated with certain areas in the sun. Their action on our magnetism is not radiated like heat or light, but restricted to definite lines. These magnetic streams from the sun are, he thinks, analogous to the long rays of the corona.

Dr. Icard has given a new test for death by injecting a solution of fluoresceine deeply into the cellular tissues. If circulation exists, the neighbouring skin becomes yellow and the eye green. If there is no circulation, one sees no coloration. A revival of circulation brings out the coloration.

M. Legrain has discovered 450 statues of all sizes at Karnak, Egypt. They are of granite, limestone, basalt, breccia, petrified wood, ivory, bronze, &c. Among other finds are 10 sphinxes-granite, alabaster, and limestone images of sacred animals, steles, vases altars, obelisks, jewels, and portrait statues. They were found in a sort of ditch, and throw new light on the 22nd dynasty.

At a recent agricultural show in Meaux, France, an automobile trolley for farms, &c., made by M. Castelin attracted notice. It not only serves as a cart able to carry a ton, but as a traction engine, equal to twelve horses.

At the Electrical Congress St Louis U. S., Mr Gutke referred the action of the coherer in wireless telegraphy to an electrostatics attraction between the metallic particles. Such a hypothesis leaves more to discover.

One of the longest electric overland cables in the world is that from Chilectio, on the northern railway of Argentina, and the eastern slope of the Andes. 1,100 metres above the sea, to a point 35 kilometres distant.

Professor Blondlot has presented photographs of the action of his N-rays on feeble lights, such as a small electric spark, to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, which M. Darboux, secretary to the Academy regards as a certain demonstration of the existence of these rays.

Prince Khilkof proposes to use a new automobile sleigh and boat on Lake Baikal. It resembles a boat with steel runners, and is propelled over the ice by a spiked wheel driven by a gasoline motor, and over water by a screw propellor connected to the motor.

Landscape gardeners and architects may be interested in a new work by Mr. Barr Ferree on "American Estates and Gardens." It is illustrated by photography and shows also the residences on the estates.

M. Bardin, of Billancourt, France has brought out an automatic step leather, with a platform at the top, for the use of artists photographers, and others.

Sir William McDonald is to establish an agricultural college near Montreal, Canada under the charge of Professor Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture to the Dominion.

Professor Max Heusholer, of the University-Berlin believes that life, animal and vegetable, is not extinct on the moon. Water probably exists underground and the last of the Selenites may dwell in pits craters, and caverns fly or move by means of wings and live upon worms. They dare not face the sunlight as we do and their eyes are like those of bats or owls. It would be interesting to know their ideas about ourselves.

For the student of science, a knowledge. I will not say of Greek but of the Greek vocabulary, has a special and peculiar value which differentiates this language. He is, perhaps, the only person for whom some acquaintance with Greek is directly utilitarian. The smallest acquaintance with biology, psychology, ethics (all Greek words), or any other branch of science, will show that they use the Greek language to an extent not approached by non-scientific departments of verbal exercise. The boy with some knowledge of Greek, who sits beside a less fortunate fellow on the benches of his first academic class-room, which is probably that of natural philosophy—the "scientia scientiarum—" has a long start of his companion. He knows at once what kinetics and dynamics mean; whilst the other must learn to memories what, for him, is their entirely arbitrary significance. "Electricity" gives him interesting information as to the properties of amber and the history of the subject, and it costs him no effort to remember the meaning of acoustics. The names, in short, of all the branches of the subject are self-explanatory to him, and what is true of the general names is equally true of the special terms, hundreds of which he must remember and use with ease and rapidity.

In after years the two boys may each aspire to add to the sum of human knowledge. To this end it will, in the first place be necessary for them to read largely in contemporary scientific literature, and frequently to refer to neglected work of the past. Here they will constantly meet with new terms, every one of them Greek, which are self-explanatory to the one, meaningless to the other. Furthermore, it may hap that they come to invent new apparatus for research or even that they reach out to new ideas. Now it is a common vice to frame a new terminology when the old is better, and the trick is usually effective for a time, but never for long. On the other hand, it has been well remarked that there is hardly any surer criterion of real originality than the inadequacy of the current intellectual medium to convey the new ideas. And when, perchance, one has really burst the bounds of contemporary thought as placed in contemporary speech where but to Greek shall resort be made for new terms, succinct, often elegant, almost invariably dignified and always intelligible and significant for educated students of all nations?

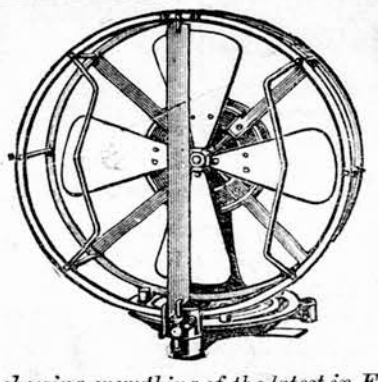
A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, E.C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this.
(Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LIPTON'S
TEAS
THE BEST THE CHEAPEST
in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

PEEK, FREAN & Co's
Milk
BISCUITS.

An Absolute Necessity!
BERGTHEIL & YOUNG,
OSCILLATING OR REVOLVING FAN.



Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.
If you are Up-to-date you cannot do without it!
Just the thing for Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.
Write for our New List, showing everything of the latest in Fans & Electrical Supplies
GET OUR PRICES.
BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE
PIPPERMINT
GET FRÈRES.
A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.
A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.
Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)
BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.
THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:
B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

C Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. B
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
&

Pears' Soap
beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

X'MAS, 1904, and New Year, 1905.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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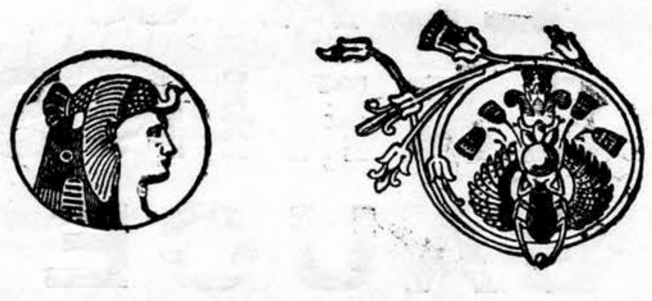

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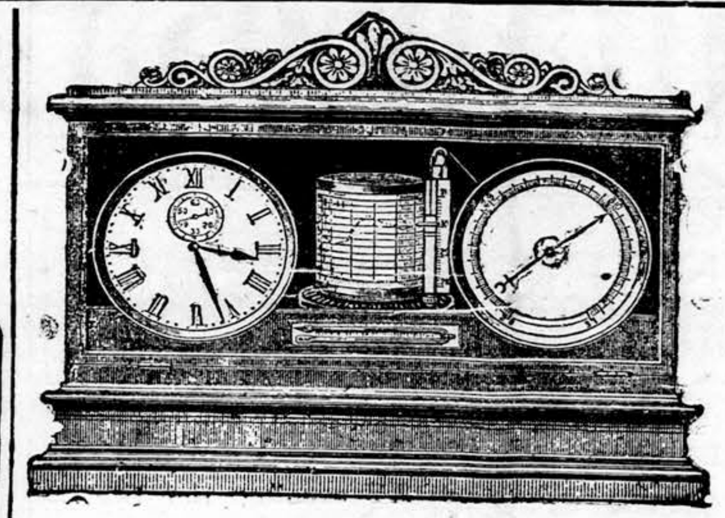

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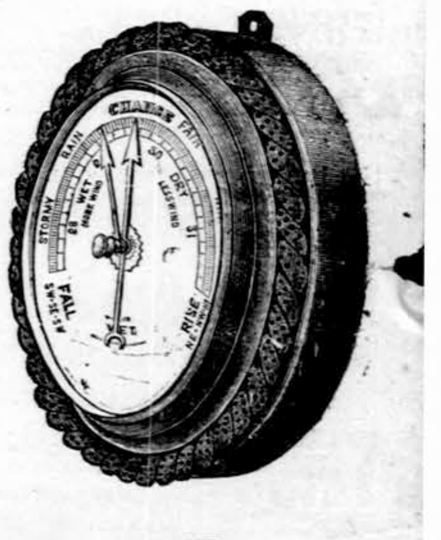

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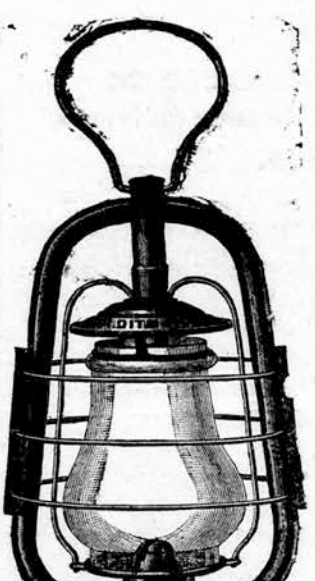

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